RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 221. BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1926 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	24 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Sept.	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,837
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
17th Sept.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
29th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays. Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel--Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

WANTED—SPARE TIME SECRETARIES. No security. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, Naiwara, Delhi.
A R3753

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3747

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of 1st floor of 41, Hammam Street, Fort. Opposite Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy. Apply to SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors.
C 27308

TO BE LET—Spacious pucca built GODOWN, area 13,500 sq. feet, stone pavement in Sholapur Street near Wari Bunder. Apply NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO., Nayasri Chambers, Outram Road.
C R3758

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE.—One "FORD" Light Delivery Van, 1925 Model, in good working order. Offers invited. EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N 27336

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

HIGH CLASS STENOGRAPHER supplied Rs. 20 for dictation and Rs. 50 for reporting work per day. Metropolitan Reporting Office, 19-20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
P 3739

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 28th to 30th September, 1926, both days inclusive.
27316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27193

TENDERS.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1927, to 31st December, 1927, will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1926.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Gondal, 5th September, 1926.
27287

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 400 Cast Iron Pipes 12-inches diameter x 12-feet long will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th day of September, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
27335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th instant that day being a Public Holiday (BARAWAFAT), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg: Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1926.
27313

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the Post of P. W. Overseer on a pay of Rs. 60—4—100 with C. A. of Rs. 30 are invited, stating qualifications, previous experience, age, caste, etc., with testimonials, if any, should reach the Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality not later than 30th September, 1926.

None but persons passing from Poona College or having superior qualifications with previous experience of at least 3 years need apply.

(Sd.) O. K. BHUTA,
Municipal Engineer,
Surat City Municipality.
13th September, 1926.
27332

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai HIRABAI, widow of Bhanji Hemraj, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VRIJKOREBAI, widow of Umersey Hemraj, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 3rd day of September, 1926.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27339

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALAJI SAHADU PANDIT, a widower, of Bandra, Nhavi Inhabitant, a Barber, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District. ..... Deceased.

KASHINATH BALAJI PANDIT, of Bandra, Nhavi Inhabitant, the son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bazar Road, Bandra. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of August, 1926.
KASHINATH BALAJI PANDIT.
Petitioner in Person.
3756

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRANJIWANDAS NARSIDAS has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land, containing an area of six hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 73 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bounded, on the North-East and North-West by the property in the tenure or occupation of Vinayak Dondiraj Bibalkar; on the South-East by Khetwady Fifth Lane, on the South by Sandhurst Road and on the West by Plot No. 72 of the said Estate leased to Shri Jivanlalji Vallabhlalji Maharaj and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 5436 and 5437 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 784 under Girgaum Division together with the dwelling house thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors, partly of a ground floor and three upper floors and partly of a ground floor and two upper floors and an out-building and are assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 1941, 1942 (1) and 1942 (2) and Street Nos. 1 to 9 and 9A.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1926.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the taxed costs of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., against CHHIBA CURSON PATEL in suits Nos. 721 and 722 of 1921.

To,

CHHIBA CURSON PATEL.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order 21 and Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd September, 1926, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the order made against you on 3rd December, 1925, in the above suits for the balance of costs due thereunder.

Dated 7th August, 1926.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys.
Applicants.
27331

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esquire, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1922 of 1925 (Mahomed Hashain vs. Safiabai and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT and Coy., will on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of perpetual fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamsetjee Road, admeasuring about 310 square yards and registered by the Collector under New No. B|3786 and New Survey No. O|21 Cadastral Survey No. 889 Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4984—4985, Street Nos. 312—313 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Fakrudin Shabudin Torapori on the West by the said Lady Jamsejee Road, on the North by public passage and on the South by the property of Shaikh abdul Rahim Shaikh Ramzan.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tayabjee Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay.
Tele. No. 22736.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA BAZAAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Defendants 3, 4 and 5 in High Court Suit No. 896 of 1916, (Bai Monghibai vs. Ranchoddas Damoder and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 10th April, 1924, and Consent Order dated 5th July, 1926, made in the above suit Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the respective premises one after the another.

LOT NO. 1.—Quit and ground rent land with three chawls or range of buildings situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,199-2/9 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 10062 and New Survey No. 1/6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 749, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 953 to 959, and Street Nos. 2-3, 83-89 and 1-4.

LOT NO. 2.—Freehold land with the messuage or chawls without privies situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road in Bombay containing about 262 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 1/2873, and New Survey No. 3/6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 743, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 937, and Street No. 6.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF WHITE COTTON MERCERISED TWILL AND 19 CASES OF WHITE SATIN DUCKS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Mallookchand and Co. of Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dharamraj Galley, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

4 cases of White Cotton Mercerised Twill No. 70.

4 cases White Satin Duck No. 751.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 753.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 754.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 756.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HOW TO QUICKLY STOP DIGESTIVE TROUBLES.

Provided that the full facts of the cause of the trouble are known and understood, there's a remedy for practically every rift in life's lute, whether it's a matter of vital national importance or a commonplace thing like say, indigestion. If it's indigestion, the quickest and easiest way to relieve it is by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed eliminator of all digestive troubles. 'Bisurated' Magnesia stops indigestion with unfailing certainty, because it removes the cause of the dead-lock by neutralizing acidity and preventing fermentation. 'Bisurated' Magnesia acts speedily because it goes straight to the root of the trouble without wasting time; no unnecessary preliminaries, the moment this recognised remedy enters the stomach the trouble is ended and the digestive organs function as nature intended. Every chemist sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in both powder and tablets.

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COMEDY PROGRAMME
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BEN TURPIN
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"JUST A GOOD GUY"
A Riot of fun Proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian
Whether you are Married,
Divorced or Single see
GLEN TRYON In
"MEET THE MISSUS"
BEN TURPIN In
"YUKON JAKE"
MACK SENNETT Presents
The LION and the SOUSE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays,
6, 8, & 10 P. M. on week days.
Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P. M.
PATHE INDIA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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SUNDAY, 19th September at 6 P. M.
By SPECIAL REQUEST
HARINDRANATH
The POET and PLAY-WRIGHT
will give an entirely New Programme.
1. THE JEWEL SONG
A Real Jewel Verse Poem of TUKARAM rendered in English by the Artist.
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A Beautiful Song Recitation in Hindi.
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which created a sensation in England.
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is a marvellously clear Social play in 3 Acts Mail in the capacity of an England Returned Indian displays great histrionic powers as a Born Genius.
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Rs. 5 to Annas 9 Including the Tax
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TO-NIGHT
"The SCARLET STREAK"
(Chapters I, II, III)
UNIVERSAL'S GREATEST SERIAL!
NEXT WEEK: Chapters IV V and VI
And WONDERFUL STAGE DANCES and Songs, Indian and Egyptian, by
Beautiful Miss FARIDA.
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
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Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

BLACK HAIR-DYE.
It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Mill shares remained steady with moderate business, Fazul, Dyeing and New Great opened weak but improved at the close by sale covering.

We quote:—Fazal 917/8; Bombay Dyeing 917/8; Pearl 488/12; Century 383/12; Nagpur 541/4; Swadeshi 520; Simplex 142/8; New Great 331/4.

Cement and Steel shares were firm. Tramways and Imperial Bank closed easy.

We quote:—Indian Cement 137/8; Katni ordinary 13/; B E Tramway 130.

Imperial Bank 1432/8 and quarters 355.

Bombay September 15.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations	
	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	78	
Baroda	50	4	83	
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	56½	
Central	25	1½	26	12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1432	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	355	
Union	5	0 4 0	3	10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	20	4
Central India Mining.	10	4½	27	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	137	5
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	130	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	385	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	920	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	118	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	6 p.c.	92	8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	93	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	180	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	270	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14—10		10	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	740	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1005	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	130	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	66	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1091	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			466	4
Akbar	500	..	200	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1050	
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	220	
Mahmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530	
New Prince of Wales..	800	61	740	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	630	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	296	4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	18	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	490	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	133	12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh. 8	0-0-0	5	12
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	385	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	700	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	142	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	77	4
Tata Iron Deid. ..	30	..	295	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	59	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	35	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	6	4
New India	25	1y	22	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	427	8
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	917	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	305	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	383	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	541	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	155	
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	182	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	700	
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8	..	0 15	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	246	4
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	917	8
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit ..	1 000	..	575	
Globe	100	..	45	
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Idian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	386	4
Jamshed O.	250	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		105	
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton. ..	1,000	150	5560	
Madhora Srinidia ..	100	..	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	133	12
Madras United ..	250	15	505	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2300	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	125	
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	160	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	331	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	488	12
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8700	
Simplex	250	..	142	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	37	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	520	
Swan	100	..	155	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	117	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2260	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	809	xD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 3.

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	427 8
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	908-12	917-8	907-8	917-8
Century	380	383-12	380	383-12
Central India ..	541-4	511-4	538-12	541-4
Colaba Land ..	148-12	155	148-12	155
Crescent	..	..	..	182-8
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	140
Fazulbhoy	908-12	917-8	907-8	917-8
Finlay	..	..	..	135
Globe	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	117
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	182-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	386-4
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	133-12
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	117-8
New Great ..	322-8	331-4	322-8	331-4
Pearl	485	490	485	488-12
Pabany	..	..	..	246-4
Phoenix	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..	142-8	140	142-8	142-8
Swadeshi	517 8	520	516-4	520
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	117-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	296-4
Bombay Steam ..	..	180	170 180	180
Tram Co. Ord.			130-10	130
Bundi Coment ..	..	..	..	20-4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27-4
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	137-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	130
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	45-8
Tata Hydro	1081-4	1092-8	1077-8	1091-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	58-8	159-8	58	58-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	201-4	206-4	191-4	205

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. D. N. Sirur, the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman submitted the report of the directors for the year ending February 28, 1926, which showed a net profit of Rs. 2,47,938-8-9 which with Rs. 42,962-14 6 brought forward from previous year's account made a total of Rs. 2,90,901-7-3. In proposing the adoption of the report, Mr. Sirur said that the profit was not as much as was expected, but it was due to the general depression.

The report and the statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved to pay a final dividend of Rs. 4 per each share of Rs. 50 and to carry a sum of Rs. 19,197.7-3 forward to the next year's account.

After electing directors in place of those who retired, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT

From Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Share Dalal.

Jute Shares:—There was very little business during this week. There were sellers for Kelvin Empire and Bird group shares but buyers are reluctant owing to the anticipated bad dividends while there is good demand for the Andrew Yule group shares owing to the fact that they have sold Hessian ahead much while they are buying Jute according to their need. It is good to buy Belvedere, Lothian, Orient, Cheviot, National, Reliance and in smaller denominations Hukmichand rather than to go for Bird group. In the market there is much scarcity of a scrip of nearly all the good companies and it is expected that after the final crop report is out on 28/9/26 a good rise may come.

Cotton Shares:—There is rather good demand for Dunbars and Keshavram Cotton shares owing to general improvement in commodities market.

Coal Shares:—Sellers preponderate in the market of all concerns and rates are therefore in a declining state. Preference shares are in a good demand at higher rates.

Miscellaneous Section:—Indian Iron and Steel lost the favour of the market on publication of the report. It is understood that the shareholders shall have to wait another one or two years for dividends. Others remained steady with moderate business passing.

Government Securities:—This section remained almost unchanged. There is good demand for Railway and Bank shares; while an easier tone prevails in Imperial Bank shares. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, September 16.

Bay storm is now centred about 70 miles south-west of Puri. It is probably severe and may cross the South Orissa coast to-night. Depression off North Konkan has developed into a storm of small diameter about 50 miles South of Veraval. Its direction of movement is yet uncertain but may prove to be north-westerly.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces; Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan; Malabar; North Hyderabad; Madras Deccan and North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province; West Central Province, Bombay Deccan; South Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces; East Rajputana, East Central Provinces and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy; Moulmein and Bassein 2 inches; Diamond Island 7; Akyab and Yamethin 1 1|2; Mandalay 2; Saugor Island 1; Balasore and Cuttack 3; Meerut, Roorkee and Rawalpindi 1 1|2; Lyallpur 2; Cherat, Montgomery and Gulmarg 1; Sonamarg 1 1|2; Veraval 11; Bombay 1. 1|2; Ratnagiri 2; Gulbarga 1; Hyderabad Deccan 1 1|2; Vizagapatam 3; Calingapatam 5 and Gopalpur 4.

Forecast:—Extension in North-east and Central India.—A.P.

HEAVY RAIN AT MYSORE

MYSORE, Sept. 16.

For the last week and more Mysore has been having phenomenal rain, damaging the newly-opened Chamarajnagar Railway Line at more than half a dozen places. Running of trains beyond Kavalando has been suspended as the embankment has been washed off at several places.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 16.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 16. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	47	66 36	45 35	47 33
Fort ..	2 20	98 03	53 14	52 44
J.J.Hospital	1 73	80 23	53 58	49 96

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.588 inches (.226 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.538 " (.197 below normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.037
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degree.
" (wet bulb) " 76.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (2.7 below normal),
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (0.7 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 33 hours 36 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 1.47 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.08 "
" " " year 69.45 "
Weather Remarks rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.35in. of rain, Rawalpindi 1.30in., Lahore 0.54in. and Ambala 0.17in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the southwest of the province and below normal in the south-east, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were much lower than usual in the north-west.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.27in. of rain and Mainpuri 0.47in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the eastern parts. Temperature was slightly above normal at Allahabad and normal at other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in parts of east Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind and locally in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.19in. of rain, Veraval 10.92in., Rajkot 0.30in., several other stations report light falls. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.40in. of rain, Akola 0.46in. and Amraoti 0.34in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal except at Saugor, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.47in. of rain, Ratnagiri 2.47in., Mormugao 0.37in. and Karwar 1.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 82.2 deg. (3 deg. below normal) and the lowest 76.1 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.19in. of rain, Sholapur 0.41in. and Hyderabad 1.26in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the central Bombay Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Hyderabad and most parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area over the north Konkan and Gujarat has concentrated into a depression, which is now centred near Veraval and is moving westwards. It has caused very heavy rain at Veraval. The monsoon has extended into the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the west United Provinces, Kathiawar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras.

Forecast.—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURSDAY THE 16TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.29	—0.37	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	0.35	2.82	4.90	—2.08	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	1.30	39.02	21.67	17.35	34.77
Lahore ..	0.54	16.25	14.41	+1.84	19.62
Hissar ..	..	17.32	10.72	+6.60	14.47
Ambala ..	0.17	27.96	21.79	+6.17	30.49
Delhi ..	0.07	23.73	20.89	+2.84	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.27	25.40	22.12	+3.28	26.90
Mainpuri ..	0.47	23.51	21.57	+1.94	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	32.12	30.91	+1.21	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	23.05	29.64	—6.59	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	26.60	31.60	—5.00	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.20	—0.15	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.86	13.74	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.04	8.98	+1.06	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	21.51	17.73	+3.78	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	20.81	+7.61	24.21
Kotah ..	..	34.86	24.99	+9.87	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	120.58	55.38	65.50	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.14	40 47	12.77	27.70	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.19	18.73	12.16	+6.57	13.52
Veraval ..	1092	45.14	16.51	29.53	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.30	32.56	23.17	+9.39	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.12	24.31	18.37	+5.82	21.20
Surat ..	0.17	53.93	36.25	17.68	40.96
Ahmedabad ..	..	45.62	26.46	19.17	28.83
Deesa ..	0.10	36.73	22.44	14.29	24.76
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	41.43	25.86	15.57	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.19	27.96	—4.77	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.40	36.07	47.18	11.11	55.11
Saugor ..	..	40.85	38.58	+2.27	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	51.33	42.40	8.93	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.01	25.77	24.52	1.25	29.83
Akola ..	1.46	30.45	23.91	6.54	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.34	18.18	25.29	—7.11	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	41.82	39.52	+2.30	48.97
Chanda ..	..	41.33	42.27	—0.94	51.90
Raipur ..	..	33.28	41.58	—8.30	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	1.47	66.36	63.29	+3.07	70.03
Ratnagiri ..	2.47	104.39	89.59	14.80	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.37	81.11	82.65	—1.54	92.95
Karwar ..	1.20	92.26	103.95	11.69	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.03	13.69	15.60	—1.91	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	16.01	14.93	+0.08	22.35
Poona ..	0.19	18.98	17.76	—1.34	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.41	21.66	18.79	+2.87	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.05	13.80	11.44	2.06	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.10	44.22	36.46	+7.76	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.12	26.62	20.87	+5.75	27.53
Nizamabad	0.10	27.86	32.54	—4.68	49.08
Indur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	1.26	16.06	21.60	—5.54	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.36	93.79	102.88	—9.09	125.08
Calicut ..	0.42	103.82	84.30	19.52	117.18
Cochin ..	0.49	82.68	69.25	13.43	114.51
Trivandrum	0.27	29.11	27.18	+1.93	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	36.90	19.13	17.77	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	26.64	21.40	+5.22	41.50
Bellary ..	..	7.86	8.61	—0.75	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.14	19.17	15.90	+3.22	31.23
Madras ..	0.24	8.59	12.99	—4.40	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.06	17.35	16.16	+1.17	35.57
Coimbatore ..	..	6.56	4.02	+1.03	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	12.28	9.14	+3.14	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	4.50	9.03	—4.53	54.98

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Jute:—Albion 465; Alliance 450; Anglo-India 350; Auckland 236; Barnagore 172; Baily 180; Birla 7/8; Belvedere 485; Budge Budge 435; Caledenian 501. Chapdani 140; Clive 35/4; Craig 4; Cheviot 260; Dalhousie 382; Delta 485; Empire 48/8; Fort Gloster 780; Fort William 270; Gondalpara 895; Gourepore 650; Hukumchand 11; Hooghly 72; Howrah 39; Kamarhatty 556; Kankanarah 446; Kelvin 790; Khardah 430; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 250; Lawrence 570; Lothian 424; Naihati 423; National 28/8; New Central 530; Northbrook 48/8; Nuddea 42; Orient 221; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 62/8; Soorah 25; Standard 408; Union 35; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 14/12; Jute 65/8.

Cotton: Agra United /10/; Dunbar 132; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; Burma Corp 10/12; I I Still 7/2; Imperial Bank 1460; Imperial Conty 360.

Remarks:—Jute shares very quiet. Government securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/6; 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/5.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	58	4	0
Brass English	1	57	0	0
Brass English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass English	1½	57	4	0
Brass English	1 3/4	57	8	0
Brass English	2	57	8	0
Brass German	3/4	56	12	0
Brass German	7	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3/4	60	0	0
Copper German	1	61	0	0
Copper German	1¼	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		31	8	0
Copper English Bars		54	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		68	0	0
Lead Country		24	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61	8	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bank Telegraphic	175 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	147 1/2
Shanghai	187 1/4
Japan	.....
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

CROP REPORT

HALF-WEEKLY CROP REPORTS FOR THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

Punjab Amritsar:—Expect more damage especially in low-lying fields.

Multan:—All crops doing well so far. Gram being sown.

Delhi—Present weather favourable for all crops, however fine weather wanted generally.

United Provinces—Agra:—Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore:—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Rajputana—Beawar:—Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Berar—Amraoti:—Cotton crop prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Khandesh—Dhulia:—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon:—Cotton plants in flower.

Broach—Broach:—Cotton plants seriously damaged by too much rain. Cotton in high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Excessive rain in southern districts. Field operations interrupted.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Sholapur—Barsi:—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in flower. Food grains doing well.

Sholapur—Crop prospects generally good.

Madras—Bellary:—Cotton sowing making good progress.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th September, 1926:—

Cotton	3,373 bales.
Wheat	27,229 cwts.
Linseed	12,151 cwts.
Rape, etc.	90 cwts.
Gingellyseed	88 cwts.
Poppyseed	903 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,038 cwts.
Castorseed	4,447 cwts.
Rice	5,426 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,774 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,074 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,200 cwts.
Gram	1,832 cwts.
Juwar	3,750 cwts.
Masur	123 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	3,942 cwts.
Coal	1,448 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 15.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £20-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121.1/2.
P & O. Banking Corporation £10-5/8.
National Bank £48.1/2.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85.3/4 —1/8.
Conversion Loan 4 p.c. £74-1/8 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101-3/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £101-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68 —1/4.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £58 —1/4.
Consols £55.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.1/2 —1/8.

MARBLES & TILES
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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

A further sharp fall of 52 to 50 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on continued hedge selling and long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 15 points lower. The decline was due to hedge selling.

Messrs. Dreugan and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Decline caused by general bearish feeling, owing to a warmer weather over the cotton belt. Market dull, speculators holding aloof, market has still a downward tendency."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

"Weather generally favourable. Plants making satisfactory progress."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau records that the rainfall has been moderate. Progress in the East is fair. Progress in the West is poor to fair. The weather is favourable for picking and ginning."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as under—

"Weekly weather report better in the East and less favourable in the West. Market declined on South selling."

Messrs. Breul and Co's report:—

The continued heavy rainfall in Gujerat and Kathiawar is undoubtedly detrimental to the crops in these parts, but we see no reason to be unduly pessimistic because there is still time for a spell of dry sunny weather to affect a material change in the outlook. Elsewhere the crop prospects give us no cause for anxiety and the further sharp decline reported from New York this morning indicates that crop prospects there are improving. After the steady decline of about 150 points within the last fortnight, it would not be at all surprising to see some reaction, but the legitimate Trade apparently continued to hold aloof and until confidence is established, still lower prices appear to us inevitable. However, at this level caution is necessary and for the time being we prefer to recommend our friends to take profits.

In sympathy with the sharp decline in American futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning Rs. 4½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 316 and gradually advanced to Rs. 317½ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators and closed at the same rate. Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Seari the bazar opened at Rs. 317 3/4 and advancing to Rs. 318½ on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 318¼. Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 304 and eased to Rs. 303 on general selling. On Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 304½ and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 257½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	318½
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	258
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	305½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

M G Bijapur—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.

M G Miraj—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359

M G Compta—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359.

M G Cambodia—F Good 404, Good 394, F G Fair 384.

M G Southerns—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	318
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	256
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	305
Fully Good Southerns Aug-Sept	324

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	154	522	416
Central India	67	3,194	2,884
Barsi and Nagar	..	162	564
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	53	73
Berar	..	672	1,953
Central Provinces	..	84	1,010
Total Comras	221	4,687	6,900
Dholera	..	511	999
N.W. Provinces	..	257	693
Rajputana	242	1,638	541
Sind-Punjab	121	1,827	1,118
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	1,652	4,276
Westerns-Northerns	86	2,804	3,275
Cocanada	..	..	508
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	2,50	2,630
Persian	95	176	410
American	2,575	2,917	..
Egyptian and African	69	3,632	6,041
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	3,373	22,639	27,391

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept to This year	9th Sept, Last year.
Europe	4,367	9,913	16,957
Japan & China	..	..	10,685
Coast Ports	..	253	444
Up country by Rail.	..	2,347	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	9,126	5,278
Total	4,367	21,639	33,386

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/5 .....
Bengal Fine M G	265/75 .....
Bengal F G M G	240/50 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	265/70 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	320/35 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	310/15 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/80 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/50 .....
Broach F G M G	320/30 .....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	235/40 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	350/60 .....
Westerns Good M G	305/10 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	320/25 .....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	360/70 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15 .....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

	To-day's price.
October	16.23—.51
December	16.43—.50
January	16.50—.50
March	16.75—.50
May	16.90—.50
Middling Spot	17.25—.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 15.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

	To-day's price.
October	16.30—.27
January	16.50—.27
Middling Spot	16.31—.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
September	9.12	9.03—.21
October	8.99	8.93—.06
November	8.88	8.83—.05
December	8.90	8.85—.05
January	8.93	8.88—.05
February		8.89
March	9.00	8.95—.05
April		8.95
May	9.04	8.99—.05
June		8.97—.15
July		8.97—.15
August		8.91—.15
September		8.84—.15
Middling Spot		9.68—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		16.65—.18
October		16.55—.23
November	16.40	16.40—.23
December		16.30—.25
January		16.20—.22
February		16.15—.22
March		16.10—.22
April		16.05—.22
May		16.05—.22
June		16.05—.22
July		16.00—.22
August		16.00—.22
September		16.00—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		18.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	To-day's price.
October	16.52—.43
Janury	16.76—.43
March	17.00—.44

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	16.52—.33
January	16.77—.33
March	17.00—.33

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	16.47—.46
January	16.65

INIDAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.45—.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.75—.15
Scinde Fine	7.05—.15
Bengal Good	6.55—.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.85—.15
Bengal Fine	7.15—.15
Oomra Good	7.30—.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.60—.15
Oomra Fine	7.90—.15
Broach Good	7.55—.15
Broach Fully Good	7.95—.15
Broach Fine	8.35—.15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb shipment sellers 52/9.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/3.

Market:—Firm but quiet.

Wheat, Australian Jan/Feb. shipment quoted 54/.

Market:—Firm but quiet.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Sept. shipment buyers 54/.
Sept/Oct. shipment quoted 54/3.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment buyers £17/5/0.
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £17/5/0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment offered £15.3/4.
Market:—Firmly held.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £18.1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 15.

Demand Bills 4.84.93 —.07

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 31/3.
Jan/April delivery sellers 32/1½.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—18 plus 1/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 15.

Copper, English best Selected £65.
Copper Braziers £73-1/2 —1/8.
Yellow Metal £68-3/4.
Spelter Hard £39-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16-3/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers 1/7-3/4.
Sellers 1/7-7/8.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers 1/7-58.
Sellers 1/7-3/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

Java, Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/6.
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/9.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10-3/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 914-924	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Kaljamarden	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hard)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 9
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5900 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 13 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/5.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/14

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/8

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/6.

	To-day's price.
Spot	28-1/8 —3/16
Forward	28-1/4 —3/16

London, Sept. 15.

	To-day's price.
Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1225.
Bank's buying D D 1285.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1300.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 133 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 187 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.85 7/16 15th instant.
London—Japan 2/0 15th instant.
London—Paris Frcs 169/25 15th instant.
London—Belgium 176.00 15th instant.
London—Switzerland 25.14 15th instant.
London—Italy 132.00 15th instant.
London—Prague 164.00 15th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13-7-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/13.

London, Sept. 15.

Bar gold ready £84/10½.
Silver ready d. 28/2.
Silver forward d. 28/4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. America and China sold. Buyers scarce.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 15.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.38-1/8.
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.10.7/8—1.7/8.
T.T. Brussels on London 176.87 —.75
T.T. Madrid on London 31.7¼ —.11
T.T. Milan on London 134.25 —1.20
T.T. Berne on London 25.11 —.02
T.T Paris on London 169.50 —1.50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay Sept/Oct shipment quoted £7.1/2.
Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct shipment Hull sellers £15.1/2.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £21/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18-7/8.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £19/0/0.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £19/0/0.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £22/0/0.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Gold £4/4/10½ 15th instant.
Silver London Ready 28 1/8d. 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 28½d. 15th inst.
Silver New York ready 61 9/16 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent 15th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 11/16 per cent. 15th instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 15.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4.17/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4.11-16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5.3/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 15.

Silver:—China selling. Speculators the only buyers. Market dull.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 15.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4/4/10½.

RATILAL AND CO.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received to-day the following cable from their Liverpool friends.

"Market weighed down by the daily sales of hedges. The execution of Bull stop loss orders. Demand is not sufficient to sustain the market. Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

15th Sept 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 4th Sept.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	543	241
Bombay*	9388	10742
Karachi	1075	1428
Madras	3511	5852
Rangoon	Nil(a)	..
Tuticorin	924	2117
Total	15441	20380

EXPORTS

Week ending 4th Sept.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	448	2666
Bombay*	27949	27302
Karachi	3466	958
Madras	Nil	4105
Rangoon	Nil	Nil
Tuticorin	140	6900
Total	32003	41931

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. 25th to 31st Aug 26

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	312	75639
Bombay*	8042	333465
Karachi	616	1171906
Madras	2008	102762
Rangoon	..	28752(a)
Tuticorin	628	74568
Total	11596	4858274

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 4th Sept

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	256	40983
Bombay*	9913	2451947
Karachi	1981	1048703
Madras	Nil	30543
Rangoon	..	84931
Tuticorin	80	118085
Total	12250	3841192

(a) to 28th Aug

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 13th Sept 1926	1925	1st Sept. to 13th Sept 1925-26	1924-25
895	669	1246	1086

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 30th Aug.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	240
Continent	2389	229
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	125	534
U. S. A.	Nil	500
Total	2514	1494

1st Sept. to 30th Aug.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	65995	9177
Continent	425150	48917
China	131468	5767
Japan	410563	20073
Bombay (a)	119642	15705
U. S. A.	9750	8644
	1162568	993296

Adjusted.

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

15th Sept. 1926

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS			
10th to 13th Sept.	2959	9807	—193
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 13 th Sept,	15257	26264	7007
SHIPMENTS			
10th to 13th Sept.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	875	..	+875
China. Japan and Coast Ports	6101	100	+6001
Total	6976	100	+6876
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 13th Sept.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	10788	16672	—5884
China	200	..	+200
Japan	5901	10585	—4684
Coast Ports	253	544	—291
U. S. A.	..	..	..
Total	17142	28086	—10944
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe	660	2043	—1383
China, Japan & Coast Ports	2457	7081	—4624

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 3rd Sept	1st Sept to 31st Aug.	
Madras	8866	462295*
Bombay	815	856081
Sind	14	210049
Bengal	535	48623
U. P.	Nil	193588
Punjab	Nil	1077325
C. P.	Nil	371743
Berar	Nil	600840
N.W. F Provinces	Nil	2177
Ajmer- Merwara	3	63505
Burma	.. (to 16th	July.) 88278
Jodhpur State	Nil	6221@
	10253	3985511

*Adjusted.

@ From 1st December, 1925

A Bangalore message states: An intimation has just been received that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the reconstruction and restoration of St. Marks Church now in ruins as the result of the great conflagration four years' ago.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY:

S.s. "Razmak" with English Mails of September 2 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Arrival of South African Deputation by s.s. "Takliwa."

Royal Institute of Science: Scientific Exhibition, 4 to 5.45 p.m. Social Gathering 6 p.m.,

S.s. "Devanha" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m., (connecting s.s. "Mooltan" at Aden.)

Prof. Shah's Lecture on "Position of Rupee and Its Proposed Ratio in Exchange" in University School of Economics and Sociology, 5 p.m.,

Nomination Day for Constituencies for Bombay Legislative Council, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Municipal President's Garden Party to S. African Deputation, Chowpatty Band stand,

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Garden Party of President of Indian Merchants' Chamber to S. African Delegation "Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Mahatma ji to attend.

Domestic Occurrence.

Late Ebrahimbhai Currimbhai Nanji, a leading Khoja merchant who founded the first Bone Meal Factory in Bombay which is still working near Vikhroli Station on G.I.P. Rly. line and who commenced his business career at the young age of 14 and died on 9th August last at the age of 68 leaving a large family and a prosperous business. In remembrance of this sadful event food was given to the whole of the Asnashri Jamat and clothes were distributed to the Khoja orphanage boys yesterday.

R3754

Steamer Movements.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 15th inst. and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

Lecture on Military Training Postponed.—Major Zorawar Singh having been detained in Poona owing to ill-health his lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood announced to be delivered yesterday on "Military Training" had to be postponed.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning the 18th inst. at 11·15 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Friday the 16th idem.

A Lecture on Indian Art.—Under the auspices of the Bengali Club a magic lantern lecture on "Indian Art" will be delivered by Mr. G. Venkatachelam at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) to night in the Club rooms, Noble House, Parel. The lecture is open to the public.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Lecture by Mrs. Godbole (for women only), Soman Building, Kelewadi, 3 p.m.

Lecture by Swami Vishwananda, on "The Place of Image Worship in Spiritual Life", Navalkar Building, Kandewadi, 7 p.m.

Lectures by Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on "Present-day Democracy", Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Joseph Baptista on "Responsive Co-operation", Zaoba's Wadi, 6-30 p.m.

'Kirtan" by Phatak Buva, Dr. Bhau Daji Bhavan, Matunga, 9-30 p.m.

Lecture (for ladies only) by Dr. Miss Hira Trilokekar, 4 p.m., and "Puran" by Dr. M. B. Velkar, 9 p.m., Trilokekar's House, Kolbhatwadi.

Lectures by Prof. Rammurti on "Necessity of Physical Culture", 9 p.m.; and Messrs. Shivdas Chopsasy, Mathure and others on "Work of Hindu Sabha", 9-30 p.m., Piroj Buildings Compound, Matunga.

The Advisory Committee to the Madras Development Ministry has recommended that the local Government should participate in the British Empire Fair to be held in London and give large advertisement to Indian product.—F. P. I.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomas and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

GOLD LOST IN SEA.

SHOULD SHIPMENTS BE INSURED FOR MORE THAN VALUE?

What was described as an "exceptional case" by the Chief Justice came on before the Appellate Bench at the Bombay High Court. In this case, the plaintiff Luxminarayan Baldeodas of Bombay claimed Rs. 26,247 from Phillip Watkins and Co. of London, as being the loss sustained by him on account of the latter having insured the gold shipped to him for a lesser amount than was necessary according to an alleged custom of the London bullion market.

The plaintiff bought gold bullion from the defendant in London in May 1922, which was shipped by s.s. "Egypt." The vessel was sunk during voyage, and the gold was lost with it. As the defendants had insured the gold for its value and upwards, the plaintiff recovered his full cost from the Insurance Co. But he maintained that there was a custom in the London bullion market to insure all shipments for an amount 10 per cent. higher than the full value, and according to it the defendants ought to have insured his shipment for £27,600. But they having insured it only for £25,600, a little more than its value, contrary to the custom and in breach of their duty to the plaintiff, the latter had suffered a loss of £2,000 i.e. Rs. 26,247 at the prevailing rate of Exchange.

The plaintiff therefore filed this suit in the High Court after obtaining leave under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent. The defendants then took out a chamber summons to have the leave revoked on the ground that most of the evidence, especially that regarding the custom of the London market could be better taken in London than in Bombay. Mr. Justice Mirza, however, rejected the defendant's contentions, holding that there would be witnesses available in Bombay who have dealings with London merchants and one familiar with the customs and other particulars. Against this the defendants appealed.

CONVENIENCE AND JURISDICTION.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemp in disposing of the appeal, observed that this was an exceptional case in that the defendants and most of the material witnesses are in London. In view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was a preferable, they thought, if it was tried in London than here. There the Court could personally observe the demeanour and behaviour of witnesses, which was a helpful factor in appreciating their evidence—an advntage which would be missed if the case was heard here and their evidence was taken on Commission in London. Moreover, there were special commercial Courts in London, where a special jury of businessmen would be able to deal with the case in a more satisfactory way. Apart from this question of convenience, there was the legal question of jurisdiction to be considered. The defendants were in London, the contract was made in London by cable, the price was paid by the plaintiffs in London through a bank, and all essential transactions including insurance and shipments took place in London. The larger part of the cause of action had thus arisen in London. Under clause 12 of the Letters Patent, therefore, the suits should be filed in London. This provision is based on a consideration of the difficulty of executing a decree outside British India in such a case as this if it was tried in India. On these grounds, their Lordships revoked the leave granted to the plaintiff to file this suit here.

MR. DUMASIA'S BOAST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Wiring to the "Jame-Jamshed" from Simla, Mr. Dumasia says that "were it not for him, the Resolution on the suspension of the excise duty would never have been discussed in the Assembly" (1) "For, it entirely originated with him(!) "And that one service alone would entitle him to the great gratitude of the City"! Presumption and profession can go no further. Evidently, Mr Dumasia is living in a fogland: and wants us to bear him company! Will he please realize, that it is he, who has benifitted by going to the Assembly, and not the City, he claims to represent?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bury 0, Blackpurn 2.
Everton 0, West Bromwich 0.
Leeds 3, Aston Villa 1.
Manchester United 2, Arsenal 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Reading 0, Hull 1.

THIRD DIVISION: (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Exeter 1, Bristol Rovers 1.
Gillingham 2, Coventry 0.
Southern 3, Brentford 1.
Watford 1, Crystal Palace 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Wrexham 1, Walsall 2.
Nelson 2, Newbrighton 0.—Reuter.

KHAIRPUR STATE

MR. OTTO ROTHFELD APPOINTED VAZIR?

It is rumoured, that Mr. Otto Rothfeld has been appointed Vazir of the Khairpur State succeeding Mr. Hallifax lately appointed Financial Adviser whose resignation, it is reported, has been accepted.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

In response to the demand made at the public meeting held last month under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association and 24 others associations the Government of Bombay have convened a conference of representatives of the public bodies interested in Children's welfare to discuss the question of putting into operation in the Bombay city of the Bombay Children's Act and working it. The Conference will meet on September 30 at 6 p.m. at the Secretariat.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION

MR. D. V. BELVI'S MANIFESTO

Mr. D. V. Belvi, of Belgaum, who is seeking re-election to the Indian Legislative Assembly at the ensuing general elections in November next on behalf of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, says in his election manifesto:—

I was elected thrice to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Municipalities in the S. D. after a keen contest on each occasion and I had the privilege to serve the Presidency continuously from 1911 to 1921. I withdrew my candidature for election to the Legislative Assembly in October, 1920, in obedience to a Resolution for boycotting Legislative Councils passed by the special sessions of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in September, 1920. But I came forward as a candidate for election to the Assembly in 1923 as soon as permission to enter Councils was granted at the special session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi in 1923 and I was elected by a large majority of votes. I am thus a sitting member of the Indian Legislative Assembly at present.

I have been a staunch Congressman all along. My present candidature has been sanctioned by the Maharastra and Karnatak Provincial Congress Committees and also by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

I assure my constituents that I shall do my level best to serve my country under the banner of the Indian National Congress, should they honour me once again with their confidence and with their votes at the forthcoming general elections.

NAWAB SADARYAAR JUNG'S RETURN FROM HAJ.

Nawab Sadaryaar Jung Bahadur Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan, Ecclesiastical Minister of Hyderabad State and Hon. General Secretary of the All India Muslim Educational Conference, will arrive from the Hedjaz to-day (Friday) by s.s. "Jehangir". His son Mr. Obadullah Khan, M.L.C. (U.P.) has arrived at Bombay yesterday from Aligarh to receive him. He will put up in Bombay in Mr. Jaffar Hajibhoy's bungalow, "Sheran Cottage", Mollabai Street.

It is expected that Mr. Alta Hussain, Engineer, who was sent by H.E.H. the Nizam to make an estimate of the cost of repairs of the tombs and mosques in the Holy Places of Islam in Arabia, may also arrive by the same boat.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN KARNATAK

Dr. N.S. Hardiker, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board, writes:—

The 30th of September is fast approaching. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves as Congress members are requested to sign the Congress creed soon. Those who have not yet been approached by our Organisers, may if they desire, to become Congress members, write to us directly and send stamps worth four annas, in an envelope.

So far only 7,203 members have been enrolled. We are sure that the Kannadigas will see the full quota filled up before the appointed date. Keeping Providence before us we shall try and we know we shall succeed.

The District Congress Committees and the Taluka Congress Committees are hereby requested to carry on the enrolment work in their own Districts and talukas without waiting for our organisers to visit the respective areas and help the Provincial Congress Committee to build up the national political life of Karnatak in a befitting manner.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Frederick Gebbie lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 15th instant and returned the visit of Sardar Syedna at Saifi Mahal, Darul Amarat, Poona on the same day.

His Excellency dined with the Hon. Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi at 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona on the 15th instant.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

SPECIAL SESSION AT AMROHA

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The Executive Committee of the All India Shia Conference in its meeting of the 5th September has appointed Mr. Kazim Ali Khan, Secretary of the Subjects Committee for the Special Session of the Conference to be held at Amroha on 13, 14 and 15th proximo. The resolutions for the consideration of the Subjects Committee may be sent to him directly (Victoria Street, Lucknow) up to the 5th proximo and after that date through the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Amroha.

SEND-OFF TO PERSIAN PROFESSOR

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 13.

Under the presidentship of Mr. M.M. Jamadar, a meeting was held today by the Muslim and some of the Hindu merchants of Dharwar to bid farewell to Prof. A.M. Moulvi, who is sailing for England on the 18th of this month for higher studies. Prof. Moulvi thanking the organisers of the meeting, advised the Muslims to work with unity on constitutional lines to bring forward their community which is miserably backward in education. The President then wished Moulvi Saheb a happy journey and long life.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

Alabux Subhan, a middle-aged Mahomedan was placed before Mr. Pandit, the Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, on a charge of possessing 43 grains of charas without licence.

It appears that on receipt of certain information, the police raided the room of the accused in Kamatipura and recovered the charas from him.

The accused, who was undefended pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Sept. 16.

His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the promotion of the Honourable Sir Amberson Marten, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the said High Court.

His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kajiji.

Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S, is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government and to continue in charge of the Political Department, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., Acting Political Resident, Aden, is granted leave on avarage pay for two months and seven days, followed by leave on half average pay for nine months and twenty-four days, with effect from 12th January 1927, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. Y. V. Vohra, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 4th October 1926, and is permitted to affix the Divali Holidays to his leave.

Mr. Manibhai Pragji Desai, Officiating District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, on relief, to hold the temporary appointment of Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Mr. S. M. Panat, Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class in the West Khandesh District, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders.

Mr. G. K. Chaudhari, Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class in the West Khandesh District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders.

Captain C. E. Pert, Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Commander during the absence of Major H. de N. Lucas granted combined leave.

Mr. B. S. Ezekiel, Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to officiate as Head Master, Jalgaon High School, vice Mr. K. B. Gokhale retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. A. G. Englefield, Works Manager, North Western Railway, Karachi, to be a member of the Smoke Nuisances Commission, Karachi, vice Mr. J. W. Helliwell, resigned.

Mr. W. H. Phillips, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 6th November 1926, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. G. R. DeSouza Fylinto, L.M.&S., B.M.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month in extension of the leave already granted to him.

The King has approved the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. G. Maddock, C.I.E., (Indian Medical Service) from 2nd August 1926.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 as Mr. W. H. B. Wight is appointed, until further orders, as Electrical Inspector for the Aden Settlement and the Aden Cantonment under the said Act. The appointment should take effect from the date he actually takes charge of his duties.

Mr. Wight shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electrical Inspector but he, as Electrical Inspector, Aden, will be subordinate to the Electrical Inspector, Bombay, to whom he should submit all his reports for information and revision if necessary.

Mr. C. H. H. Philpot Brookes, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-eight days combined with leave on half average pay for one year, one month and twenty-six days with effect from the 5th April 1927 or the subsequent date of relief with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of the leave.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION"

MR KELKAR'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Goregaonkar Buildings Ganapati Utsav, Mr. N.C. Kelkar addressed a meeting for about two hours on Thursday evening on the "Present Situation." Speaking about the boycotts, Mr. Kelkar said that he was not in favour of them from the very beginning While describing the differences between the Responsive Cooperation Party and the Swaraj Party Mr. Kelkar said, there were not fundamental differences in principles but there was only the mischievous spirit of finding out some fault or other with his Party because it was formed by Maharashtrians The speaker took stock of the National Education Movement and said that it was alive to-day in Poona only.

Speaking about the civil disobedience the speaker said that mass civil disobedience was found impracticable by the Committee appointed by the Congress and the individual civil disobedience included in the Responsivists' programme, and quoted the recent examples of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje. Continuing the speaker said the only difference between the Swarajists and Responsivists was whether to accept ministerships or not. He said the Sabarmati Pact was disregarded by the Swarajists themselves who call themselves the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and not by the Responsivists, who knowing full well that Mahatma Gandhi who was opposed even to Council entry would not support the Responsivists' view of acceptance of offices. The Responsivists wanted to work the reforms as far as possible and they had no faith in the present policy of walk-out and walks-in. In the forthcoming elections, said Mr. Kelkar, the real public feeling would settle the fate of candidates. He was sure, he said that the Congress candidates would not be able to secure majority. The Assam Congress might perhaps result in settling the differences between the two warring political parties. In conclusion Mr. Kelkar advised his audience to vote for right man only.

A vote of thanks to the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

MR. RAZA ALI'S CALL.

CO-OPERATE WITH S A DELEGATION

ALLAHABAD, Sept 15

Hon'ble Mr. Raza Ali has issued the following statement to the Associated Press: "The South African Delegation will land at Bombay on the 18th September. It is coming out on a friendly visit which it is hoped will be helpful in the settlement of the outstanding questions. The need of the hour is a better understanding between South Africa and India and there can be no true understanding without knowledge. Let our guests see our harbours, railways, irrigation system, industrial and commercial centres, universities and architectural monuments. Above all let them realise the extent of the joint effort that has been made by Indians and Europeans in building up the India of to-day. Non-co-operation in politics was a passing phase. But modern India is essentially the handiwork of the whole-hearted co-operation between the East and the West of which our guests will find abundant evidence in the course of the extensive tour thoughtfully arranged by the Government of India.

Indians and Europeans stand shoulder to shoulder in developing India's trade and commerce and in organising her industry. The same economic and business opportunities are open to all. In these spheres the law makes no distinction between Europeans and Indians any more than it does between the different classes of Indians themselves. A rich Indian of the lowest caste can start business on Chowringhee Road in Calcutta or purchase property on the Malabar Hill in Bombay if he so desires. He is free from all legal disabilities whatsoever.

APPEAL TO NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.

I especially appeal to the non-official European community whose admirable attitude during the visit of Paddison Deputation to South Africa was an important factor in our success to explain these matters to our South African guests. The Indian in South Africa is not agitating for political rights but is pleading for bare justice. He wants equality of economic and business opportunities which he has hitherto enjoyed to be continued. Add to this the pledges given to him by several South African Governments and statesmen, and his case becomes unassailably strong. Lastly there is the Imperial issue. The spirit of Empire unity must enlist the sympathy of all right-thinking men on his side. The commendable restraint and tact shown by our press, both Indian and European has already borne fruit. I have no doubt the press will do all it can to foster a spirit of friendliness between the two countries. The most persuasive argument is generally the best argument. —A. P.

S. A. DEPUTATION'S PROGRAMME AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept 15.

The members of the South African Deputation during their visit to Madras will be the guests of the Governor at the Government House. They will be entertained at a dinner by the Governor on the 23rd and by the ministers on the 24th and at a luncheon by the President of the Madras Corporation on the 23rd and the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce on the 24th.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Imail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

16th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.23
To-day's Opening Rate	16.42
Difference	+.19
To-day's Closing Rate	16.32
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

16th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.93
To-day's Opening Rate	8 84
Difference	—.
To-day's Closing Rate	8 86
Difference	—.07

Khandi	Rs. 31344.0
Sewri	Rs. 31844.0

SILVER "STEADY"

STERLING EXCHANGE "WEAK"

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, September 16.

London cables to-day are as follows:—"Market weak, American and China sold. Buyers scarce. Spot 28 1|8d., forward 28 1|4d."

New York silver is quoted at 61 1|2 cents. While Shanghai Exchange is "weak" and is quoted at 2s. 9 1|4d.

Our sterling exchange is quiet to weak—the rate quoted is 1s. 5 29|32d; in the afternoon.

The easier exchange gave a steady tone to the Silver Market here, which opened Rs. 63|13 owing to London advices being weaker, but improved to Rs. 64|1 for 1st and 63|14 for 2nd settlement, owing to buying orders by the "Bears." The rates continued steady even in the evening.

Tone.—"Uncertain."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

In the share market in jutes there was only a small turnover with prices the turn lower for the speculative stocks. Coals are steady unchanged. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon preference are marked up three points. Teas were firm with tendency in sellers favour. Bishnauth and East India improved in price. Railways are steady unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66|4, 4 per cent new Loan 1960-70 Rs. 88|10, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 Rs. 102|4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 362.

Railways:—Mukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 101, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway 171.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 137, Kesoram 3|11, New Victoria pref. 5|8.

Jutes:—Auckland 235|8, Bally 180, Birla 7|12, Clive 35|1, Craig 4|6, Dalhousie 381, Delta 480, Empire 47|4, Fort Gloster 753, Howrah 38|14, Howrah pref 115, Kamarhatty 560, Kanknarrah 442, Lansdowne 254, Lawrence 565, Lothian 432, Northbrook 48|8, Nuddea 43, Orient 222|8, Presidency 7|4.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 16, Burakur 19, Churulia annas 14, Nazira 10|4, Raneegunge 30|4, Satpukuria and Asansol 1|10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11, Bengal Chemical Works 115, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 75, Indian Iron and Steel 7|4, Marshall and Co. 4|2, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|8, B. I. Corporation deferred 2|14, B. I. Corporation pref 118|8, Indian Wood Products 9|12, Midnapore Zemindary 136.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6|8, Bishnauth 35|4, Dimakusi 24|12, East India 25|12, Hasimara 45|12, Joyhirpara 25|12, New Terai 17, Tezpore 12|12, Teen Ali 25|4.—A. P.

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Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1926.

GOING BACKWARD.

What has come over Baroda? For several years after the State led the movement for compulsory primary education it was regarded by many as a model State, especially in respect of education and social reform. Recently, however, progress slackened and now, if there is any forward movement in any direction, it is due more to the momentum acquired in the past than to any fresh impetus. Many departments are at a stand-still and in a few there are signs of positive reaction. For some time past there have been loud complaints of heavy and even grinding taxation. Yet it does not appear that the taxation is due to any serious difficulty of balancing the budget. The Administration Report for 1924-25, just published, admits that "the long series of surplus budgets for the last decade has been maintained during this year" and that "the receipts show a balance of Rs. 50 lakhs which means an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs over last year's surplus of Rs. 31 lakhs." The surplus in 1924-25 was actually about one-fifth of the gross revenue. No progressive State would budget year after year for fat surpluses without corresponding benefits to the people by way of additional services or concessions. But in Baroda now, while surpluses accumulate, taxation continues to be high and even fees in English schools are raised. On the other hand, medical relief in the rural areas continues to be as scanty as ever. Poor clerks, teachers and others have their salaries reduced in the name of retrenchment, the primary teacher's initial salary being reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12. The only result of the forced surpluses seems to have been an encouragement of wasteful expenditure on the part of State authorities and the incapacity of local bodies to raise funds through rates. Thus, while the expenditure on reproductive public works in four divisions was only Rs. 33,625, that on the Palace Division was Rs. 6,52,941. The recently undertaken scheme of model villages is abandoned on the ground that sufficient funds are not available; but it is understood that the Maharajah has given orders for the building of three new palaces, though there are already far too many palaces in the State. When the people appealed to the Dewan for total or partial Prohibition, he pleaded that it would mean loss of revenue. In the year under report there was in fact an increase in the opium revenue, which is acknowledged to be due to increased consumption.

The present position of education is hardly satisfactory. The proportion of expenditure on education to total revenue has fallen from 29 per cent. in 1922 to 25 per cent. in 1925. The increase of less than 1 per cent. in the number of pupils is negligible and may not even keep pace with the increase of population. The number of educational institution has also fallen during the year by 31. In 1919, owing to the influenza epidemic, about 500 schools were closed down and they have not been since reopened. Thus, now out of over 3,000 villages about 500 have not a single school for their children. A few months ago the Kaliparaj communities, the very communities that need education most, were exempted—that is, shut out—from the operation of the Compulsory Education Act. The Bhil population near Baroda wished some years ago to have a hostel for their children and collected funds for it. The Government closed over a dozen schools in order to have a central school and hostel. Now the hostel itself is closed. All the vernacular training colleges in the districts have been closed down, only two in Baroda City have been mercifully spared for the benefit of the whole State. The State is no longer in the front rank in respect of education, and the reactionary tendencies are grave portents.

What is the explanation of a State once truly progressive, now going backward? It is simple. States under despotism, however beneficent, rarely go in these days beyond certain narrow limits of progress prescribed by the very nature of their existence. The duties and functions of the modern State are far more onerous and complex than they used to be. It is the people who pay for these and the people know their interests best. They, therefore, demand, as they are entitled to, a legitimate share in the government. On the other hand, the Princes are loath to part with their power, though they are incapable by themselves of discharging fully their responsibilities. Hence arises an inevitable conflict from which the only way that guarantees steady progress is to transfer more and more power to the people. The proudest prince cannot escape this responsibility however protected by bills and treaties. When the toy Dhara Sabha of Baroda, which is only an advisory body and has an official majority, asked for an extension of its powers, the Dewan had the temerity to point out what he regarded as the dangers of popular government in British India and to ask the Sabha to be content with giving its advice only. It is such an attitude of the Dewan that is the real cause of the set-back in Baroda. The State is not in tune with the times. Its administration is not responsible to the people who form the State. The days are gone when a monarch could say, "I am the State". The report describes the Maharaja as being "the fountain-head of all power, authority and justice in the State". Expressions like these may be permitted now as figures of speech, but if meant seriously, would only provoke a smile. "I serve" is a nobler and more appropriate motto for the king and the peasant alike.

ASIA AT THE LEAGUE

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, writing in the German periodical, "die Weltbuehne", on the eve of the present session of the League of Nations, remarked that it was with the League as it was with the world's statesmen: the critics were silent about the positive aspects of its work but brought into the limelight of publicity all that it had left undone. Asiatic critics of the League's work may be pardoned for continuing this tradition, because the injustice of the League's treatment of Asia's demands for adequate representation on its Council is such that the more publicity it receives the better it will be in the interest of real reform in the League's machinery of work. Guiltily conscious of the justness of the criticism that the League had become a close preserve for the two chief Western Powers in Europe, England and France consented to the appointment of a Composition Committee of the League Council which submitted its report to the Assembly of the League at its present session. The latter has ratified the report, and the only improvement, apart from the admission of Germany and the bestowal upon her of a permanent seat on the Council, is the provision of nine non-permanent seats on that body. Poland, Rumania and Belgium, Powers very friendly to France, are, of course, to be granted these seats, as also Sweden, while Latin-America is to be pacified by giving a seat each to Chile, Uruguay and Cuba. Of the Asiatic Nations China alone has been promised a seat, and for the one seat which is still left open for canvassing it is not the claims of Persia which find favour with European Powers. Competition for it rages between the smaller fry amongst them like Portugal and Finland and the Irish Free State. The representative of the latter declares that he presses his claim because he objects to the allotment of a seat to certain groups and he desires "to establish the right of any individual nation to claim a seat".

This is a desire which the Asiatic Powers can fully appreciate. Every individual nation is entitled to press its own claims, and on the ground of population and political importance alone India can claim the right to a non-permanent seat. She is only next to China in point of population and her importance from the economic as well as the political point of view is obvious. She is the eighth country in the world in industrial production and she defrays a very large part of the League's expenses. In fact when the League's budget showed a sudden increase it was one of her representatives, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who promptly lodged a protest against the increase as it would involve a heavier burden on this country. M. Motta in his speech before the Assembly said that the importance of the populations of Asia should not be overlooked in determining the allocation of these non-permanent seats. Another point that the Assembly must not overlook is the injustice of denying a seat to a nation like India which comes fifth amongst those who maintain the League. The British Government who make much of the fact of India's participation in the League ought to support this demand.

THE MOTHER TONGUE.

Speaking at a meeting at Parel held to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. K. Natarajan is reported to have remarked that the English language was the only language, which could be the proper vehicle of thought and aspiration of Indians of the future and that the vernaculars were incapable of expressing their thought and aspiration as vividly as English. Curiously enough, the songs that were specially composed for the occasion were in a vernacular, Tamil. The poet himself replied that there was no language more potent and more vivid in the full and spontaneous expression of the heart as well as the mind than the mother tongue. He said that English was forced upon him by circumstances and that he burned to study his mother-tongue intensively. He appealed to the country to resist the domination of English and to "force it back with the higher language and expression of the East." These sentiments naturally evoked the spontaneous applause of those present at the meeting and will be endorsed by the whole country. And how could India be an exception to the universal experience of the world? English is certainly a noble language but it does not follow and it cannot follow that it will suit another country with a different culture and its own highly organised vernaculars. Rabindranath Tagore, though he has a thorough mastery of English, prefers writing most of his works in his mother-tongue. Only a few, themselves victims of an unnatural system of education, fail to thrill to the appeal of the mother-tongue.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

A FEW REFLECTIONS

(BY AN INDIAN ABROAD.)

II.

Unnecessary and undue attention is often given to minor developments in foreign countries. Some of these events might be of the greatest importance to the countries themselves, but to India they are of no special value. Thus for instance, to mention only one instance, it is not unusual for papers in India to write leading articles on "The New French Cabinet", although fortunately for India the French themselves have given a blow to this habit, by having a new cabinet every week, the Indian papers finding it difficult to make the "French Cabinet" a weekly feature. The papers also report the names of all the new ministers in France. To be logical they should also publish the names of all the ministers in Russia, Turkey and other countries. These things are happening only as a sort of concession to old and antiquated traditions, remniscent of the early days of the Anglo-French alliance. Outside Rome more attention has been paid in India to Mussolini's wounded nose, than in any other country. Another aspect of this tendency is a corresponding ignorance of the vital movements that are taking place in other lands. The progress of Russian industrialisation, the social and educational progress in Turkey, the new currents in Europe's political life, especially in France and in Germany, rarely find their echo in India. And yet these are the things which are likely to influence India's progress in the future, both in political and in social matters, and not the silly non-sense that Reuter sends out and India accepts. Indian press, especially the more important ones, must begin to keep in touch with foreign press.

Publication of News of no Real Value.

Several of the Indian dailies are in the habit of publishing information of no particular interest or use to any one. They give publicity to news which often read like this, "in west Hampstead a woman aged 23 gave birth to twins for the third time in her life" or "Bottomley who was suffering from a severe cold and had many sleepless nights has now completely recovered" or again "Among the first to meet Cobham on his return to England from his African flight was his wife; while his child was almost the first to greet him with a kiss". One wonders what earthly purpose is served by such information. The press in India, in this respect would do well to take a lesson from the German press. In Germany the serious papers never publish a news unless it has some sort of social value. The birth of a child to the Duchess of York was so important an event to some of the Indian papers that they devoted whole columns to this event. Even during the days of the monarchy in Germany, the German papers did not give as much as attention to the movements of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, as some of the papers in India give to the smallest incident in the domestic life of even the most distant member of the British Royal family.

Undue Attention to British Sporting Events

It is a healthy sign that the papers in India are beginning to devote attention to sports. The danger of paying an exaggerated attention or importance should however be avoided. While this interest in sports is to be welcomed the totally unnecessary prominence given to British sporting events is something very regrettable. There are hundreds of university men in India to-day, who know everything that has been published about Jack Hobbs or Sutcliffe, and yet know nothing of the industrial or social conditions in India or any other aspect of national life outside their own special grove. The other day an Indian student from London was amazed to see that one of the best edited of the German dailies did not report the result of the English Test matches. He remarked "why, even the Indian papers report them". He formed a very bad impression of the German papers. The German papers do not give publicity to British or as the Indian student chose to call it "Empire items", any more than they give to the sporting events in Italy or France. It is only logical that this is so, because the English press make no mention of the sport items in Germany. Neither do they report on the happenings in India in this line, except when one of their own team is playing. The continental press as a rule confine their sport columns to the events in their own country and to international events open to all lands. The English county test matches and the foot-ball matches are not international events. And yet a report about all these finds its way to the Indian papers, at least in a great many of them. All these things, it is not realised, go a great way in strengthening India's dependence on England. In such matters the press ought to be politically more conscious.

Conclusion.

The want of space does not allow a reference to a few other similar defects, also the result of too great adherence to past traditions. The papers in India would also do well in getting out of the habit of reporting at length the social activities of the viceroy, the governor and the publication of the so-claled "government house items". Several papers are also in the habit of publishing a list giving the names of all the persons present on a platform when some governor arrived or when some other departed. Such references besides being useless "fill ups", give a sort of prestige to the Government in the eyes of the public. The press in India, at least the national section, should always remember that the present Government in India is a foreign one. It should not be the aim of the Indian press to make themselves the six penny editions of the British and Anglo-Indian publications. They should set their own standards and have their own ideals. Above all they should avoid the danger of acting as the unconscious advertisers of the British Government and of Britain's foreign policy.

(Concluded.)

CURRENCY COMMISION'S REPORT

BULLION STANDARD.

(By Oen B. de'Silva.)

The ratio of the rupee to the pound by law established has been demonstrated to be economically impossible, so long as the rupee is the basis of exchange. But once that ratio is removed beyond the vagaries of exchange, the object to be dought for in fixing it is convenience. Once we resolve that a gold mohur is going to be our standard of exchange, or for that matter any other gold coin, then the ratio of our token rupee to that coin is nobody's business but our own. Europe will not be alarmed if the shilling tomorrow becomes a tenth of the pound sterling. No one need be alarmed if the rupee becomes the tenth of the mohur. That is our internal affair. The business that will be everybody's to know and be interested in, is what amount of gold and what fineness we propose to put into our gold standard. The fractions of that currency we mean to employ as our tokens ought to be fixed with proper regard to the advances made in other countries.

Wanted: Simplification.

Most European countries have a decimal coinage. Ceylon has adopted the cent as a hundredth part of the rupee. That cent is further divided into four parts. The cumbrous system that is proper to England no other country will now adopt. We too must work for simplification. Nor is that all. The franc is a brass coin. It represented the value of nearly ten annas in its best days. In India a coin of that value would undoubtedly have been of silver. The depreciation and wastage incident to our currency therefore become enormous compared to the French. But these are problems that will all arise and be solved almost automatically once the immediate problem is solved. And that problem is how shall we establish parity with the stable currencies of other nations? The exchanges of the world have given us the answer. It is for us to learn from that answer.

Bullion Standard, No Sovereign Specific.

Apart from the particular problem of exchange a very advanced recommendation has been made by the Commission. In fact it is an invitation to India to try the results of the recentest thinking on currency problems. A gold bullion standard is new, in fact almost novel, but withal perfectly logical and in time almost inevitable. But no gold bullion standard will lever permanently stabilise exchanges. If it has been conceived as the sovereign specific for the troubles of exchange disparity, then the thing is misconceived. The suggestion of the gold bullion standard arises out of this position. A token coin has value only if it has a gold backing. Its value rises in proportion to the percentage of gold employed in the reserves to cover it. As token paper is much better than any metal for large amounts. One can hardly imagine a silver coin of a hundred rupees being minted. Besides paper is more economical. Silver is useful only for such amounts as eight annas or lesser fractions of the rupee. Hence it follows that the proper objective in national currency reform is the building of large gold reserves to cover cent. per cent. of the paper issue. The silver issue hardly matters. The value of the paper denominations is determined by a gold standard coin. If such a coin does not exist it will not be possible to correlate the paper to the gold reserves. The standard coin contains a definite amount of gold. The paper coin represents that amount on paper. But the standard must exist. It need not circulate at all. In the words of the Commission "It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever".

A Corollary Dodged by the Commission.

It is exactly this gold standard coin

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Successful Election Cry.

The Canadian Liberal Party had a bad time of it in the beginning of this year. It was in power then but the connection of some members of the Liberal Cabinet with Customs abuses made its position so unpopular that afer passing a series of anti-smuggling laws which failed to retrieve its prestige, Mr. Mackenzie King asked in June last for a dissolution. Lord Byng refused it and the Liberal leader thereupon resigned office. The Conservative leader accepted it though he had no chance of a stable majority and after realising the situation, he too asked for a dissolution which was immediately granted. This action of Lord Byng was construed by the Liberal Press and politicians in Canada as a bias in favour of a particular party and an encroachment upon the rights of Canada as a self governing colony. It is upon this election cry that the Liberals have now come to power and as the results show the cry has been successful.

The Crime of Being Successful.

When a European in Johannesburg attributed recently the plight he had fallen into to "the cut-throat competition of Indian traders", The "Sunday Times", an anti Indian journal of that city, made the incident an occasion to read a homily to the Indians. The Indian trader's crime is that he is successful in business and White South Africa does not want to tolerate these criminals! The Johannesburg journal remarks that "it is chiefly the encroachment by Indians upon spheres of European labour and industry that makes some satisfactory settlement of the Asiatic problem in this country an affair of urgency and self preservation." Until now South Africa has not been able to define what those spheres are by statute, the iniquity of such a proceeding proving a deterrent even to the most violent anti-Indian Whites. But Indians are being thrown out of employment from various industries in South Africa to make room for Europeans. Whenever the latter find themselves out of work, and the Indians occupied it will be easy for them to claim that the occupation which employs Indians belongs to the exclusive "sphere of European labour and industry" if the wishes of the "Sunday Times" receive statury sanction.

Even Justice.

The Council of the European Association often behaves like a pampered child, which asks for more, the more it is given. The Council has addressed a letter to Government complaining of the manner in which two accused Europeans were recently prosecuted by Government for causing the death of Indian "coolies". The Council thinks that Government have been influenced in these prosecutions by "extra-judicial" considerations and by Indian opinion. It adds: "The Association does not for one moment claim that Europeans are entitled to exceptional treatment in their favour, but it does claim that they should not receive exceptional treatment to their detriment. At present there is a growing feeling that the scales are weighted against them". Poor folk! We agree that the judicial procedure should not allow any exceptional treatment and should be the same for Indians and Europeans. Only, it will mean much pruning of our Penal Code. We may begin, however, with repealing the law which entitles Europeans in some cases to be tried by a jury containing a majority of their own country men.

Inexcusable Delay.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said the other day in the Corporation "on the authority of a very high official" that Government would not be able to deal with the University Reform Committee's report for another three years at least. If Dr. Viegas is accurately informed, Government would be guilty of unpardonable delay. It is true that some of the recommendations of the Committee will take a few years to be put into practice. But there is no reason why the proposed reconstitution of the Senate and its Executive should be delayed. Nor is there any reason why the Senate should not proceed with the urgent question of internal reform. Here the trouble is that the Syndicate, as at present constituted, is too conservative, being dominated by officials and heads of institutions aided and controlled by Government. It has often been found difficult for men of independent views on University reform to be elected to the Syndicate. We understand that a vacant seat in that body is shortly to be contested and that Mr. K. Natarajan is one of the candidates. Few will venture to deny that a publicist of Mr. Natarajan's experience who has served the University for many years, will be an acquisition to the Syndicate. Having been himself a distinguished member of the University Reform Committee, he will be a valuable asset to the Syndicate in giving effect to the Committee's recommendations.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

FREE STATE'S CLAIM FOR A SEAT.

MR. FITZGERALD'S COUNTER CLAIM.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The latest candidate for a seat on the Council is the Irish Free State which has lodged its candidature following the vigorous speech of Sir George Foster, Canada decrying the location of seats on the geographical basis. Mr. Fitzgerald, Free State, who has denied the right of any group to a seat, later sent a note to the British Delegation asking it to support his claim to a seat. Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Fitzgerald stated that action was taken because he objected to the allotment of a seat to certain groups and he desired to establish the right of any individual nation to claim a seat.—Reuter.

NON-PERMANENT SEATS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—The League Assembly has elected the following for the non permanent seats on the Council:—Columbia, Poland, Chile, San Salvador, Belgium, Roumania, Netherlands; China and Czechoslovakia.

Poland, Chile and Rumania have been elected for three years, Columbia, Netherlands and China for two years and the remainder for one year. The Assembly voted in favour of Poland's re eligibility by 36 votes to 8. The Irish Free State and Canada obtained 10 votes and 2 votes respectively as contrasted with the votes ranging between 27 and 46 cast for those who were elected. Only 8 members were elected on the first count. Czechoslavakia and Persia received respectively 23 and 20 votes which were insufficient to qualify. A further ballot gave a seat to Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

M. MOTTA ON ASIATIC CLAIMS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Assembly has unanimously passed the Committee's report embodying the rules regarding election of non-permanent members to the Council of the League.

Referring to the claims of Persia and China for two non-permanent seats for the Asiatic Continent, M. Motta, it is reported, said that while fully safeguarding the liberty of the Assembly, importance of the population of Asia should not be overlooked.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' RIGHT FOR SEATS

DISCUSSION BY BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A full meeting of the British Empire Delegation this evening, harmoniously discussed the question of the Council seats and generally agreed to the principle that the Dominions had good claim to a seat but felt that it was inopportune to press it at present. Each delegation retains complete freedom of action, but with regard to the British attitude, it must be remembered that certain promises have been given to the various countries before Ireland's claims were submitted.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CANADA'S ATTENDANCE NOT AFFECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is reliably stated in London that arrangements for Canada's attendance at the Imperial Conference on 19th October will not be affected as a result of the Dominion election except that Mr. Mackenzie King will come.—Reuter.

"KNOWN ALL OVER EMPIRE."

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Maharajah of Alwar opened the bazaar at Inverness yesterday and was subsequently entertained at luncheon by the Town Council. Lord Lovat who presided said that Maharajah of Alwar was known all over the Empire as an able, distinguished and enlightened ruler. The Maharaja of Alwar in reply, paid a tribute to the Highland hospitality and the sporting spirit of Britain.—Reuters.

PAYMENT TO BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF FRENCH DEBT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The French and the Italian treasuries have each paid two million sterling to the British Exchequer on account of war debts, this being the first French instalment and the second Italian instalment.—Reuter.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN HANOVER.

ALARMING CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—Twenty-seven persons have died and thousands have been taken to the hospital as result of the epidemic of typhus at Hanover. Doctors express the opinion that the epidemic has reached a climax and the number of victims are likely to decrease.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

DISAPPOINTING PITCH

NO MATCH ON THURSDAY

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

There was improvement in the weather conditions yesterday. There were some insignificant showers in the morning, but as the day advanced these showers ceased and instead there was welcome sunshine. This, however, did not last long, and while there was no rain to speak of throughout the day, every now and then the sky assumed a threatening aspect. The result was a cloudy day most of the time.

Hindus and Mahomedans were to play in to-day's match but the drizzling rain which had set in last evening continued this morning with the result that the early start to-day of the match was out of question. Dark heavy clouds are hanging overhead, and there is every possibility of our receiving a very heavy downpour.

Poona weather is really very funny at this moment, and there is widespread regret that this year the interesting tournament should meet with such a fate. Mr. P. Vithal the Hindu skipper, accompanied by Major Helps, Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana inspected the pitch this morning at 7-30 a.m. and it appears there is no possibility whatsoever of making a commencement even before 4 o'clock. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is lunching with the teams this afternoon.

At 4-20 p.m.

The weather had shown no signs of improvement yet and as there was again very heavy shower at 2 p.m. it was impossible to make any commencement. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson arrived on the ground at 12-30 for witnessing the match and he was immensely disappointed at the state of the ground which he personally inspected in company with the rival captains, Messrs. Vithal and Hassan Shah. After lunching with the teams he left the ground as it was decided, provided the weather permitted, to start the match on Friday.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY.

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE TO BE EXAMINED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The first public session of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee will be held on the 17th September when Sir Henry Lawrence will be examined.—Reuter.

"LOTUS" DECISION

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Constantinople.—The court held that the Turkish vessel was blameworthy for swing ing across the bows of the "Lotus" but Desmos was equally culpable in failing to do his utmost to avoid the collision. Desmos will remain at liberty until the Court de Cassation gives its decision.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

Paris.—The "Lotus" decision has inflamed opinion. Newspapers assert that the sentence violates equity and is a deliberate Turkish provocation to France. The "Oeuvre" professes to see a connection between the attitude of Italy and Turkey towards France and remarks that there is a limit to our conciliatoriness and if there are people wanting to fight let them say so.—Reuter.

DESMONS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Constantinople.—M. Desmons has been sentenced to 80 days' imprisonment.—Reuter.

M. Desmons has also been fined twenty-two Turkish liras. The Captain of the Turkish vessel which sank was sentenced to ninety days imprisonment and a fine of thirty liras. The companies owning both ships were fined five thousand liras which will be utilised for the compensation of the victims.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE IN GERMANY

RECEPTION BY HINDENBURG

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—Gen. Hindenburg received poet Rabindranath Tagore who is touring Germany. Hindenburg promised to exert his influence for the purpose of arranging the exchange of Indian and German professors for the Visyabharati University. Dr. Tagore yesterday took tea with Einstein.—Reuter.

RUMOURS ABOUT TROTSKY'S ATTITUDE

LEADING BOLSHEVISTS' APPREHENSION

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Riga.—Reports from Moscow declare that leading Bolshevists are very apprehensive as to the attitude of M. Trotsky who is believed to be organising a formidable attack against the governing clique under M. Stalin. M. Trotsky is said to be determined to form an opposition block with Kameneff and Zinovieff. M. Stalin's party are trying to win over Trotsky by offering him high posts in the Government.—Reuter.

Moscow.—Newspapers publish the list of new members of the Supreme Economic Council including Trotsky.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS OF UNITY

MALAVIYA-NEHRU NEGOTIATIONS

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

With regard to Pundit Malaviya's statement, Pundit Motilal Nehru, interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent, said:

"I am surprised to see that "the details of the terms proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for acceptance by Swarajists' have been published in spite of an understanding that the conversations held at Simla were to be treated as strictly confidential. The various press messages, which preceded the publication of these terms, created the impression that there was to be a further meeting between the Responsivists and the Swarajists in Delhi and that it was wrong on my part to leave Delhi on the very day of the meeting without attending it. As these messages, taken with the publication of a part only of the conversations, is calculated to prejudice the public mind against the Swarajists, I am no longer bound by the understanding, referred to above and must put all the facts before the public.

"At the very first meeting at Hotel Cecil in Simla, I made it quite clear to Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai that I regarded two points as essential, (1) that there was no question of accepting offices without some advance being made by the Government, (2) that the conditions upon which it would be possible to accept offices should be clearly specified in writing and not left to any committee. I also insisted that such conditions should be widely published. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai thought that they could not accept these essentials without a reference to Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and others, which they promised to make by telegraph or telepone without delay.

DRAFT OF CONDITIONS.

"Meanwhile, it was agreed to discuss the conditions which should be fulfilled before acceptance of offices. I was ready with these conditions and at once handed copies of a typed draft to those present. This draft ran as follows:—"The essential conditions:—

The general principles and policy laid down in resolution 7 (b) passed by the Cawnpore Congress shall be adhered to.

(2) Substantial compliance with the national demand contained in the resolutions passed by the Assembly on the 18th February, 1924, and 8th September 1925 shall be insisted on.

(3) No office under the Crown shall be accepted by any member of the party unless and until the Government agrees to take the following or other steps having substantially the same or similar effect:—(a) The release or trial according to law of all political prisoners, who are at present detained without being tried and convicted in due course of law. (b) The repeal of all repressive laws. (c) The removal of all disqualifications now imposed on persons who have served the sentences passed on their conviction of any offences for standing for election to elected bodies in the country. (d) The abolition of non-official nominations to membership to councils and throwing open the seats of nominated non-official members to election. (e) Giving ministers full control over the transferred departments, subject only to the Governor's constitutional right of veto and making the ministers fully responsible to the legislature in the administration of their respective departments. (f) Fixing a minimum proportion of the revenue of the province for the development of nation-building departments under the charge of ministers without imposing additional burden on the people.

(4) Until the Government agrees to take the steps mentioned above, the party in every provincial legislature shall be bound to resort to a policy of refusal of supplies in the manner and to the extent that may be decided upon at a party meeting.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

(5) (a) The party in the Assembly shall until there is a sufficient response to the rational demand as contained in the resolutions of the Assembly referred to above resort to a policy of refusal of supplies and put it into operation in the manner and to the extent that may be decided upon by a meeting of the party. (b) Throw out all legislative measures, which tend to curtail the rights of the people. (c) Move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills, which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country. (d) Generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial and adjust the relations between landlords, tenants, capitalists and workers.

(6) The party shall adhere to the Lucknow Pact, until there is a general agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans to abandon or modify it.

(7) No bill, motion or amendment relating to any communal matter shall be moved by any member of the party in any legislature, if a majority of three-fourths of the Hindu or Mussalman members of the party in the said legislature are opposed to the introduction of such bill motion or amendment.

(8) If any such bill, motion or amendment of a communal character is moved by a member of the legislature not belonging to the party, all members of the party shall have full freedom of speech and vote.

(9) Constituting a committee to determine what is and what is not communal.

"At an early stage, I agreed to delete the first paragraph, which had reference to civil disobedience, as it did not properly come within the council programme. The remaining conditions were discussed at two or three subsequent meetings but no agree-

(Continued on page 9.)

PROPOSED BULLION STANDARD

NEITHER PRACTICABLE NOR BENEFICIAL

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

Before a large gathering of students of the Post-Graduate Department of the Bombay University Prof. K. T. Shah delivered, on Wednesday last, the first of a series of five lectures on the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the subject of the day's lecture being the proposed Bullion Standard.

The basic ideas of money and particularly of the standard of value were first discussed by Prof. Shah. He then described the requisites of a sound monetary or currency system as a whole. He said the material chosen must be a concrete commodity of some intrinsic value of its own, easy to carry about and convenient to store up, indestructible and unmistakable and also it should be possible of sub-division so that each sub-division has the same appearance and same value in proportion. For an ideal system of money the basis must be gold standard, the intrinsic excellence and acceptability of which was unchallenged. The basic idea prevailed in the economic world that the closest approach to an unvaried standard was to be found in gold, a metal which was indestructible. As regards the stabilisation of prices he warned against confounding stability with rigidity.

Prof. Shah next gave a historical retrospect of monetary and currency reform from the time the rupee was adopted as the standard in India and the events which culminated in the appointment of the latest Royal Currency Commission. The present system was the reverse of a simple one. It had two tokens with a non-circulating standard. Again, there was in it a duplication of reserves. Also there was want of elasticity. The difficulty of maintaining a fixed value of the Indian money with the international standard was mainly responsible for bringing about the Commission. The Commission had to consider four alternatives. The restoration of the old single silver standard was out of the question and rejected because of its impracticability in view of the gold commitments and obligations of the Government of India.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

The gold exchange standard, though capable of improvements and modifications, was also scrapped by the Commission, mainly on grounds of past experience and of the tendency in such artificial standards to promote suspicion as to motives in the currency manipulating authority. The defects of the exchange standard were these: (1) the system was dependent on the price of silver remaining at a figure where the bullion value of the rupee was below the exchange value; (2) it was linked with sterling and not gold; (3) there was in it no automatic stabilisation of the rupee; and (4) no provision for contracting currency, and lastly (5) under it currency and banking reserves were divorced. The Commission was thus reduced to the gold standard proper, but the scheme for a working gold standard submitted to the Commission by the Indian Finance Department did not meet with their approval. The Commission had given several reasons for turning down the scheme of the Finance Department. The speaker examined those reasons seriation at some length and came to the conclusion that he was unable to find them at all worthy of acceptance. The Commission had unfortunately ignored the real state of India's trade and India's exchanges in general. The fact was undeniable that India for the past several years was a creditor in the world markets and that the balance of trade was always in her favour. That being her position, would they fear the scare crow of fall in prices? he asked. Again if past history was at all any guide the expected depreciation in the value of silver and the consequent discount of the capital and labour engaged in silver mines in America was very much exaggerated by the Commission.

WINDOW-DRESSING BY THE COMMISSION.

Analysing the Commission's recommendations, Prof. Shah declared the essence of their scheme was that the ordinary medium of circulation in India would be the silver rupee and the currency notes, the stability of that currency in terms of gold being secured by making that currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money and need not circulate ever at all. In actual practice, according to the Commission, an obligation should be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces at a time, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold was required. This statutory obligation the speaker characterised as a deliberate part of "window dressing" in the scheme of the Commission. In order to popularise the new gold bullion standard the Commission recommended that Government should issue post office certificates, redeemable in three or five years in legal tender, money or gold, at the option of the holder. The English sovereigns and half sovereigns were to be demonitised or deprived of their present legal tender character. These proposals and the new "gold bullion standard" were neither simple, nor easily practicable, neither intelligible to the untrained masses in India, nor beneficial in the long run, to the Indian economic interests in agriculture, industry or commerce.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

LAST YEAR'S WORK

2ND PREF. SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING ADJOURNED.

After the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., which was held on Thursday afternoon was over at about 6.30 p.m. a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" asked a European shareholder of his impression of the meeting and he smilingly replied: "Well I wanted to move a resolution of a vote of thanks to Mr. Shamdasani for amusing us for the best part of three hours."

The Chairman, Sir Dorab Tata gave Mr. Shamdasani all the latitude, indulgence and scope to express his views against the wishes of a large number of the house and the latter was on his legs for more than forty-five minutes some times criticising the reports and at times going out of the purview of the subject and attacking certain individuals, shareholders and the Stock Exchange. This exhausted the patience of the meeting and culminated in the outbursts of shouts and clamours of dozens of men at one time from all directions which turned the hall into a pandemonium and the Chairman had not an easy task to restore order.

In fact, except one or two gentlemen here and there no one was in a mood to hear Mr. Shamdasani, and there were appeals from all sides including the directors to the Chairman to make Mr. Shamdasani sit down but the Chairman was all patience for the moment and in spite of the fact that the obstreperous clamour which gave one the scene of the Share Bazar was annoying to many, Mr. Shamdasani was allowed to speak at great length and ultimately at the tag-end of the meeting he adopted a passive attitude and refused to take part in the proceedings stating that he considered the same illegal.

On the petition of Messrs. Motishaw and Mohmed Ali in the High Court the meeting of the preference shareholders was postponed by order of the Chamber Judge till the 1st of October. The directors' report was passed at the ordinary general meeting and all the resolutions contained in the notice were agreed to. Mr. Shamdasani created a humorous scene when he asked Sir Cowasji Jehangir to justify his statement in the Press in regard to the Company's position, but he baronet did not take notice of it and was again re-elected as a director. The meeting also passed resolutions of condolence at the sad death of Mr. R.D. Tata and expressing sympathy with the families of those workers who lost their lives at Jamshedpur recently.

MEETING OF 2ND PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS ADJOURNED.

The meeting of the second preference shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., which was called on Thursday at 3 p.m. was adjourned till the 1st of October, 1926 by the order of the Bombay High Court. Sir Dorab J. Tata soon after taking the chair read the order of the Court received through the Company's solicitors, which stated that Mr. R.K. Motishaw and Mr. Mahomed Ali two shareholders made an application that morning to the learned Chmber Judge that the meeting to be held on that day of the second preference shareholders should be adjourned for two weeks, that is to the 1st October, 3 p.m. The proxies, he said, now sent in by the second preference shareholders can be used at the adjourned meeting unless they are withdrawn by any of the shareholders in the meantime. Fresh proxies must be filed 48 hours before the adjourned meeting. The meeting was then adjourned till 3 p.m. on the 1st of October next.

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

A meeting of the shareholders of the ordinary shares was then held at 3.30 p.m.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:—

"You will understand that I am acting as Chairman at this meeting not in my capacity as Chairman of your Company but as the Chairman appointed by the Court to lay this scheme of arrangement before you and to report to the Court your decision upon it. The Court has fixed the next meeting of shareholders within half an hour and I must therefore ask you to be very brief and to confine yourselves strictly to the scheme that under the orders of the Court I now place before you.

"As you are aware our present progress and in fact the whole continuance of your Company depends upon the protection that has been afforded to the industry in the past and that may be given to it in the future. In that matter we must, as in all other countries, respect the wishes of the Government and the Central Legislature and we have to make out a case that will satisfy them. We cannot ask them to support this great national industry, as we think it ought to be supported, unless we are prepared to do whatever they may reasonably require us to do because this policy of protection is a national policy in which the opinion and wishes of the nation and not of any particular body interested in the industry must prevail.

Gentlemen, I would ask you not to leave your seats. Your votes will be recorded on papers given to you by clerks who will attend for that purpose.

The Chairman then moved for adoption of the scheme distributed among the shareholders, which was seconded by Mr. Narotam Morarji.

DEFERRED SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the holders of the deferred shares was then held at 4 p.m. and Chairman asked if the meeting wanted him to read the same statement over again which he had done before the ordinary shareholders and in receiving the reply in negative moved the adoption of the scheme as circulated among the shareholders.

9TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. was then held at 4 p.m. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report for the year ending 31st March 1926, which has already been published said:

From the report you will have seen that the Company has advanced considerably during the past year. What I wish to do now if you will permit me, is to analyse the results of the past year and to show you as simply as I can just how and why the Company has done better and also why it has not done still better. Then you will understand more clearly just what the Company is doing, the difficulties we have to meet, and the ultimate results at which we aim.

ON WHAT SUCCESS OF THE INDUSTRY DEPENDS.

The success of this great national industry in which we are all shareholders—I am perhaps a larger shareholder than most of you—depends on three things, the costs of production, the prices at which foreign imports come into India, and the protection given by the country to the industry. That must be abundantly clear to any of you who have read and studied the very elaborate reports which have been issued by the Tariff Board and on which our present protection is based. Of these three things costs are to some extent within our control. If we are extravagant in management, if we waste materials and labour, if we use inefficient plant our costs necessarily go up. You all know that large production, what is sometimes called mass production, is an essential for low costs. The greater the number of motor cars turned out at one plant or by one Company the lower the cost of the car. Mr. Henry Ford in America, Monsieur Andre Citroen in France, Mr. Morris in England have each in his own way made that principle clear to the world. This is not a new discovery made by the motoring industry. In all large scale industries it is a common place maxim. And in Steel the greater your production of one particular thing (rails is a very good example) the lower your costs. Now that is precisely the object of that new plant which we have installed and which we call the Greater Extensions. It is not a good name for it. It is not an extension of anything that formerly existed. Practically the extension is a new, complete and modern plant for the mass production of coke, pig iron and rolled steel with a very much larger capacity than our old plant. It is this new plant which as I shall show you is increasing our production and reducing our costs. And I want you all to realize that we have really only just commenced working it. Very few of its units have worked full time for more than two years. Many of them have not been working fully even for that period. Therefore you must not consider even the results which we have so far obtained as the final achievement but rather as the promise of it. It takes time to get anything going in full blast and we have yet a lot of improvement to get out of the new plant.

Of the three things which as I have said make for success I will take production first. That has increased from 248,000 tons of finished steel to 320,000 tons. Here we are a little short of the estimate of 335,000 tons which we gave to Government two years ago. Probably we might have got the 335,000 tons if we had aimed at nothing but high product on which might have been inefficient. That would have been quite possible. But the management preferred to aim at a reduction in costs and I am quite sure they were right to do so. For so far as costs are concerned we have achieved results better than our estimates. I will take the two principle products which we make—steel rails and ordinary merchant bars and sections, and show you what we have done and how we have done it. Our old rail mill and our old bar mill have served us well and during the war made a lot of money for the Company. Two years ago the cost of making rails and bars on them including Rs. 20 for interest and depreciation only and without profit which is the figure found by the Tariff Board was Rs. 150 for rails and Rs. 163 for bars. They were then working more or less at full production. Today—I am speaking of the last month for which we have the actual returns viz. July of this year—the similar cost of making rails on the new rail mill is Rs. 112 and of making bars on the new Merchant Mill Rs. 130. There is an improvement as you will see of about Rs. 38 and 33 respectively. Part of that difference is of course due to the fall in the price of coal but nothing like the whole of it, say about Rs. 20. The rest is almost entirely due to the increasing production and increasing efficiency of the new plant. That improvement runs throughout the whole of our working costs. From the figures I have given you you can see for yourselves how great the improvement is and what promise it holds out for the future. If you want to examine it in greater detail you will find in our evidence before the

(Continued on next Page.)

UNIVERSITY REFORMS

DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL HELP NOT POSSIBLE

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, debate was continued on the draft reply of the Corporation on the recommendations of the University Reform Committee.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi had moved a proposition approving and adopting the draft reply and adding the following at the end of para 11: "and to strongly recommend that the appointments of Professor including that of the Dean of the Grant Medical College should be made on personal merits without reserving them for the I. M. S."

Mr. H. P. Mody had moved an amendment approving of the report together with the rider and substituting the following two sentences at the end of para 21 of the draft reply: "The Corporation appreciate this desire for co-operation between the University and the Bombay Municipality, but regret they are not in a position to give any assurances as regards financial help of any sort, particularly in view of their heavy liabilities in respect of Primary Education."

MAJORITY OF GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman continuing his speech complained of the preponderating number of Government nominees on the Senate which was against the spirit of real democracy. He moved an amendment agreeing with the report that a separate university for women would be waste of money; that the percentage of nominated members should be 20 and elected members 80 per cent.; that the Senate should have the power of electing either the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor; that the Corporation were of the opinion that they did not recognise that nomination was a necessary and salutary principle to apply to the constitution of a university in order to secure proper representation of all the necessary elements, and that they did not commit themselves to render financial help to the University.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved another amendment accepting Mr. Nariman's amendment, except that part for giving financial help to the University and suggesting that financial help might be given whenever it was possible after the Corporation had fulfilled its obligations in regard to primary education. He said when they were having a city university it was only proper that they should bear their part of the burden in the matter.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram supported Mr. Mody's amendment as he said they had accepted too many liabilities to permit of their finances being burdened for the purpose of helping the University.

SUGGESTION OF A MIDDLE COURSE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they should steer a middle course in the matter and not refuse all financial aid to the University in the future as proposed by Mr. Mody. He moved another amendment that the Corporation in view of their heavy commitments in regard to primary education and medical relief were not in a position to give definite assurance and must, therefore, defer their decision as to the extent and nature of such help for the present.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconding said it was only proper when they were having a city university that they should contribute something towards its maintenance. Another important thing was that since Bombay was an industrial city he hoped the new university would pay greater attention to technological department and research work.

UNANI AND AYURVEDIC MEDICINES.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment to para 10 for the appointment of a chair for Unani or Ayurvedic medicine; for removing the following lines from para No. 10 "the Ayurvedic and Unani systems" and inserting the words "the latter systems"; for inserting in para 18 after the words 'with a view . . . disproportion", "the Corporation is of opinion that at least 75 per cent. of the seats on the Senate be thrown open to elections to different constituencies to be ascertained hereafter." Mr. Mohanlal said Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges had already been started in Delhi and Madras and other parts of the country and it was absolutely necessary to start at least one college in this Presidency. He complained that students were not encouraged to join the University Training Corps owing to the hard conditions imposed on them, namely, foreign service, etc., and he wanted these to be done away with.

Mr. Kanji Master seconded.

IMPORTANCE OF CO-EDUCATION.

Dr. E. Moses spoke strongly in favour of co-education and said so far as his personal experience went co-education was very successful. He moved an amendment for the alteration of para 10 and omission of para 11 and in para 20 he wanted all reference about the undesirability of co-education to be omitted, and instead of it he wanted it to be stated that co-education was necessary.

Dr. K. J. Cursetji seconded.

Mr. B. T. Desai complained that the present state of the Corporation's finances was due to the experts turned out by the University, and he asked that they should tell the Government they would support the University only if the hand of fellowship was extended to the Corporation and not otherwise and only when all the liabilities of the Corporation were wiped off, which might perhaps take another 50 years. Unless they had proper control over their own affairs he did not desire the Corporation to do anything in the matter.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said the primary duty of the Corporation was to have proper sanitation and, then give sound primary and compulsory education to their children. Their Committee had not got sufficient finance for even these things, she said. She was strongly opposed to having a separate college for women, as those women who wanted a separate college could go to Mr. Karve's University at Poona.

After Mr. Dalvi had replied the amendments were put to vote and all of them were rejected, except Mr. Mody's for refusing all financial help to the University for which 32 voted as against 26 votes. A poll was demanded and the result was 32 voted for it and 31 against. The amendment was therefore carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to 5.10 p.m. (S. T.), Tuesday next.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING

CONSIDERATION OF PATHAN NUISANCE

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Thursday, consideration was given to a representation, from the tenants of the peons' chawls at Byculla, that they were paying Rs. 13/13 per month per room in the chawl which was too high and asking for a reduction in the same. The Land Manager of the Trust recommended a reduction of the rent to Rs. 11. The Chairman moved that the request be not granted, to which Mr. Horniman moved an amendment that the recommended reduction be made. The original proposition was carried.

PATHAN NUISANCE.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. G. M. Hazari complaining about the nuisance caused by the benches, etc., of Pathans on the footpaths at Agripada (Scheme No. 32) and on the vacant plot in Souter Street. Mr. Hazari wrote to say that the passers-by were insulted by these Pathans who were sitting there and creating a nuisance. The Chief Officer wrote that the Estate Superintendent in charge of the scheme had done all he could do to keep the land clear of Pathans, but they were a difficult people to control. Besides, these Pathans were not the tenants of the Trust.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said they must do something in the matter and asked whether it was Pathan Raj or British Raj since there was no law and order.

The Chief Officer said as soon as these men were removed from the footpaths they returned again to the place and it was difficult to control them.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said if it were a poor Parsi, instead of Pathans, he would have been prosecuted and sent to jail. Since the Police Commissioner had power to deport those Pathans who were not behaving properly, he thought, they should communicate with the Police Commissioner. He himself had many times complained about Pathans to the Commissioner with very good results.

The Chairman then moved that the Committee was of opinion that the necessary action should be taken by the Chief Officer.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said it was a matter for the Police Commissioner to deal with and the Chief Officer should communicate with him. He was against deportations (laughter) and he thought if necessary that these Pathans should be prosecuted.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the result should be communicated to the Committee and moved an amendment accordingly.

As amended the proposition was adopted.

WATER SHORTAGE AT ALLAHABAD

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

The case filed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru against the Municipal Board of Allahabad was taken up to-day by the Subordinate Judge, Allahabad. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was present in person. The Municipal Board was represented by Dr. K. N. Katju and their defence was that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain this suit for failure of statutory obligations and there was no contractual relationship between the parties and that the plaintiff should move the Local Government about it; that the board was under no special liability to the plaintiff to arrange for water supply and the suit was bad for want of notice. It was misconceived and the injunction should be refused. The Board carried out its duties properly in respect of water supply and took steps to remedy the defect but the shortage was due to an accident and unavoidable causes. The case is proceeding.—A.P.

NOTIFICATION TO CEYLON PASSENGER

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

It is notified that travellers proceeding to Ceylon who are not permanent residents of Ceylon or India or the British subjects must provide themselves with valid passports to avoid detention at Dhanushkhodi and the possibility of refusal of permission to land in Ceylon.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

Port Said.—The Orient liner "Orvieto" bound from London for Colombo and Australia ran aground in the Suez Canal and is obstructing traffic. It will probably have to discharge into lighters.—Reuter.

Rome.—An Italo-Rumanian Treaty of friendship has been concluded.—Reuter.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have arrived in London from Aix Les Bains.—Reuter.

Mr. Miles Lampson has been appointed the British Minister at Peking.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales has arrived in London from Paris.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON TAX REDUCED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Cairo.—Parliament has reduced the cotton tax from 25 to 20 piastres per kantar.—Reuter.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Tariff Board at the present enquiry which is all public, a complete estimate of the reduction in our working costs for the next seven years and the final results we expect to get When we get them, and we are confident that we shall get them we will have established an industry that can stand on its own feet and needs no assistance in the way of protection. We have estimated that we shall do that in seven years.

The second point I wish to bring before you is prices. Prices are not in our control. They depend on the fortunes of the industry in other countries and especially in Europe. Last year, Mr. R.D. Tata in addressing you as Chairman told you that the year 1924-25 had been one of the most disastrous which the Steel Industry had experienced for many years. I feel rather like the prophet Jeremiah when I tell you that bad as things were in that year in 1925-26 we touched even a lower level of prices.

In India we are worse off because the great producing countries of Europe always export at a price lower than the domestic price and because of the appreciation of our currency. Steel is to-day coming into India at a price not 20 per cent. over pre war prices but at pre war prices or even at lower prices. Two years ago the price of rails landed in India with the 10 per cent. duty was Rs. 137 and of bars Rs. 124. With the duty and the bounty the corresponding prices are to-day Rs. 129 for rails and Rs. 123 for bars. The current prices of steel are in fact lower after protection than before protection was adopted. Our costs have fallen with this extraordinary fall in prices and to-day we have not asked for more protection than was originally decided on. This brings me to the third point, namely, the protection that may in the future be extended to the industry. As to that I can, of course, tell you nothing. We have put our case before the Tariff Board and we hope that we have made out a good case.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

We propose at the earliest possible to close the old rolling mills and to roll all the steel on the new mills. I have already shown you what that will mean to our working costs. We propose at the same time to instal one new steel furnace and to convert some of the old steel furnaces so as to increase the production of steel. We already have the mills to roll that increased production. When the whole thing is finished we should be producing 560,000 tons of finished steel as compared with our present possible production of 400,000 tons and we should have reduced our costs provided coal remains at the same price, in the case of rails from Rs. 82 a ton at which it stands to-day, to Rs. 69 a ton. The other costs will come down in proportion. The entire programme will take, we estimate some seven years to carry out and will cost about 270 lakhs of rupees. But we do not propose to increase the capital in any way. We expect to find the money as we require it from the Depreciation reserves of the Company and no expenditure will be incurred until and unless the money for it has been found from that source. I am sure you will realise the wisdom of that policy. This policy is essetial if we are to obtain protection because we must in order to comply with the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission show that the industry can eventually stand without protection. The adoption of this programme ensures that and marks a very definite advance in the history of the Company and of the industry in India.

The following figures will give you some idea of the progress in that direction. When we were making 248,000 tons of finished steel we had 229 imported hands who are naturally more expensive as they have to be brought to India under contract and will naturally require higher wages in a foreign country. We have now, although we have increased our production from 248,000 tons to 360,000 tons, 160 covenanted hands which is a reduction of over 30 per cent. With 560,000 tons the production which we eventually expect we will reduce this number still further.

RESULTS OF PAST YEAR.

That, Gentlemen, in a very brief account of what we have done in the past and what we propose to do in the future and I hope will find it satisfactory. I will now if you will follow me review briefly the results of the past year as these appear in the Balance Sheet of the Company which is in your hands. You will find that the improvement in the financial position of the Company to which Mr. Tata drew your attention last year has been more than maintained. The most important figure is in the profit and loss account. Last year the difference between the cost of production and the sales was Rs. 123.23 lakhs. This year it is Rs. 146.30 lakhs. Last year the charges for interest were 51.25 lakhs. This year they are 44.87 lakhs. Taking the whole of the profit and loss account we have made 95 3/4 lakhs net profit as compared with 64 3/4 last year, an improvement of 31 lakhs. We still need a great deal of assistance but we are at any rate beginning to stand on our own feet. If you will look at the Balance Sheet itself you will see where the money which we have made has gone. I am merely continuing the explanation of this which Mr. Tata gave you last year. Stocks and stores have not increased. They have gone down by 10 lakhs. That shows that the profits of which I have been speaking are real and not imaginary profits. It is in the Loan Accounts that you will find the great improvement resulting from the year's working. The Cash Credit Account with the Imperial Bank has, as you will see, been reduced from Rs. 179 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs, ed by about 7 lakhs. That is a total reduc. And the other loans have in all been reduction in the Company's loan position of Rs. 117 lakhs. I think, Gentlemen, you will agree that that is very satisfactory progress in a year in which prices have fallen steadily and continuously.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani in criticising the report asked the Chairman to define the word "bounty" and to say whether it meant profit or assistance from the Government. Mr. Shamdasani made some unpleasant remarks against the Stock Exchange against which a number of shareholders protested. Their protest created pandemonium for a few minutes and the Chairman requested Mr. Shamdasani to confine himself to the report and gave him five minutes more to finish his speech. The meeting was however not in the mood to hear Mr. Shamdasani, and they shouted clamourously asking him to sit down. Ultimately, he moved an amendment that the report be received but not adopted, that the Agents' Commission be reduced from Rs. 2,18,390 to the minimum of Rs. 50,000, that in the sale of products the amount of bounty be excluded and in the appropriation account Rs. 60,00,000 be raised to Rs. 75,00,000.

Mr. Dalpatram Pathak seconded the amendment which however was lost on putting to vote and the original proposition was carried.

Mr. J. Peterson, in reply to a query by a shareholder said the bounty was given by Government in the shape of an increased price for rails. The total bounty received during the past year amounted to Rs. 65,24,000. The Tariff Board throughout all their estimates and reports had considered this bounty or increased prices as the profits of the Company, the intention being that such profits, might induce other companies to start steel industry in this country.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S THREAT.

When the resolution for dividend was being discussed Mr. Shamdasani again raised a point of order, which the Chairman asked him to move, but the House raised a protest and told Mr. Shamdasani to sit down. Mr. Shamdasani therefore while sitting down threatened that he would go to the Court on that point.

When the resolution to re-elect Sir Cowasji Jehangir was moved, Mr. Shamdasani wanted to know from him as to what he had to say in regard to the statement he had made in the Press. Sir Cowasji Jehangir did not reply and the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Shamdasani at this stage said he did not take any part in the proceedings as he considered the same as illegal.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas after all the resolutions having passed moved a resolution of condolence at the sad death of Mr. R. D. Tata and also a resolution expressing sympathy to the families of those who had lost their lives at the Duplex Plant at Jamshedpur and it was carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TATA STEEL CO.

MEETING POSTPONED FOR A FORTNIGHT

Before Justice Mirza at the High Court on Thursday, an application was made by Mr. Moltman, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of R. K. Motishaw and other second Preference shareholders for an order to postpone the meeting that was to be held at 3 p.m. on Thursday afternoon to pass a scheme in connection with the arrears of dividends of second preference shareholders.

The application was based on the ground that the second preference shareholders were opposed to the scheme, and they have not been able to collect their proxies so far. They, therefore, wanted a fortnight's time.

His Lordship passed an order directing the Chairman of the meeting to postpone it for that period.

COMING ELECTIONS.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a remark appearing in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" under the heading "Coming Election Fight in Bombay", where it is said, in discussing the candidates who have so far appeared for the Assembly seats from Bombay City, that "Mr. Jayakar's position is regarded as being safe." There is absolutely no basis for this statement, and I must warn my supporters against being misled by this remark. I cannot understand how, at this stage, any candidate's seat can be regarded as safe, when the nomination day has not yet been fixed, all the candidates are not yet known and it is still nearly two months and a half before the election takes place. I have therefore to request my supporters not to be misled by this remark in the "Times of India."—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

391, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
Sept. 16.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

POSITION OF THE PARTIES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Ottawa.—Following is the state of the parties in Canada.

Liberals 118; Conservatives 90; Liberal progressives 11; Alberta farmers 11; Progressives 7; Labour 4; Independent 1.

Three results have not been received. They are doubtful seats in the West but will not affect the result.—Reuter.

HELIPOLIS-ADEN AIR FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Air Ministry announces that the flight of Vickers Victoria Aircraft commanded by Air Commodore Samson proceeded yesterday morning from Helipolis to Aden via Assouan and Port Sudan. It will return via Khartum and Wady Halfa, the total distance being 4,500 miles. Aircraft are twenty-four-seater troop carriers.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Manchester City Council has resolved by 62 votes to 19 to confer the Freedom of the City on Representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial Conference. Socialists opposed the proposal.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

New York.—The French airman Captain Fonck, will begin his Transatlantic flight at half past five this morning.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OIL FIELDS COMPANY

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In a report to the shareholders, Directors of the British Controlled Oil Fields Company state that about six millions sterling out of the company's capital of nine millions has been lost. In order to put the company on a sound footing drastic reduction of the capital is essential.—Reuter.

LOSS OF H 29

COMMANDER CHARGED BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The second court martial arising out of the loss of H 29 on the 9th August has been held on board the warship Erebus. Lieutenant Frank Harold Elcho Skyrme, the Commander was charged with negligently or by default suffering the vessel to be hazarded. He pleaded not guilty. The prosecution alleged that Skyrme did not take the necessary precautions when trimming alterations were proceeding and did not order which tanks were to be flooded. Lieut. Wevell, second in command, (mentioned yesterday) gave evidence and after the case for the prosecution Skyrme giving evidence held that the first lieutenant should be allowed to carry out his duties with the minimum of interference. He contended that the officer held in leading reins by the superior would be helpless in cases of emergency as frequently occurred on a submarine.

Skyrme was found guilty of omitting to take charge of the ship or to have clear understanding with the executive officer with regard to latter's intentions in respect of trimming and was reprimanded.—Reuter.

MR. CHETTY'S ELECTION.

RATEPAYERS' MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Consequent on the court's order upholding the order of the Commissioner of the Corporation invalidating the nomination of Mr. Lakshmana Chetty as a candidate for the municipal election a number of ratepayers of the division have memorialised the Governor for ordering a fresh election.—A. P.

SPANISH COLUMNS REINFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A message from Fez says that one of the Spanish columns is safe, having been reinforced.—Reuter.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN DACCA.

DACCA, Sept. 15.

The city was absolutely quiet during the last twenty-four hours and judging from all appearances normal conditions may be restored in a day or two. Baseless rumours of fresh troubles are however still current. The police continue patrolling the affected areas.—A.P.

ANGLO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

RETURN OF CONFISCATED BRITISH VESSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter learns that conversations are proceeding at Ichang between Yangsen's Delegation and Sir Alexander Sinclair for the return of the confiscated British merchantment at Wantung and Wanhsien. The Cantonese are reported to have taken possession of Hsiaokan on the Pekin railway and are advancing with the intention of capturing Wushangkuan. The situation in Canton is becoming normal. British guards have temporarily withdrawn from the wharves in view of the Government undertaking to protect the river and the wharves by the Chinese police.—Reuter.

CANTONESE FIRE ON FRENCH STEAMER.

WU-PEI-FU'S TROOPS RESUMING OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept 15.

Peking.—The Cantonese troops fired on the French steamer "Banny" on the Yangtse.

It is learned that General Wu-Pei-Fu's troops have been reinforced and are preparing to resume their offensive against the Cantonese.—Reuter.

COBHAM DETAINED AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Cobham went to Monkey Point at six this morning to leave Rangoon but due to stormy weather report and heavy rains here he came back. He is anxious to avail himself of the first opportunity of better weather to go upto Akyab, but as it appears from the present weather conditions here, he will be unable to leave to-day.

Cobham was also entertained at the Globe Cinema last night where he made a short speech and saw his yesterday's arrival in Rangoon on the screen.—A.P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 6.)

that Sir Purshotamdas maintains should be established, and recognised, and used. It is the establishment of this which is the absolute corollary of the gold bullion standard that the Report tries to dodge. The gold bullion standard cannot work without also this standard, for the mere reason that the absolute value of a currency is not merely its gold content. Gold bullion is excellent as a reserve, for if avoids the expense of minting, which, while a paper currency understood and trusted by all the country exists, is redundant and wasteful.

Bullion may be held in quantities representing multiples of the standard coin, but for the transition period during which the silver coinage of the country is to be converted into gold bullion, it would be advisable to restrict the interchangeability of the paper into gold. Once the Government has built up a cent. per cent. gold reserve to be held in India and nowhere else, any excess of gold may conveniently be released to the public. We are already in a strong gold position. We must strengthen our position still further, so that no adverse conditions will ever be able to shake the validity and worth of our currency. But a strongly backed currency alone cannot compel respect in the International Exchanges. How far sentiment can play a part in the determination of values can be demonstrated from the recent history of the franc. When the Poincare Government was formed, the franc stood at 244 to the £. The moment the Budget was balanced it dropped to 194, a full fifty points drop. When the Sinking Fund had definitely been decided upon as a measure to be incorporated into the Constitution it dropped to 158. But when it was known that despite all these, France's debtor position was still grave it jumped back to 161 and may still do worse. The fact is that no nation can go on heaping up large debts however deftly it balances its budget, without the suspicion of the creditor nations resting upon it. India up to now has indulged in grandiose building schemes, in expensive public works which preach to the world the ponderous money strength of India, but her debtor position is still very unenviable. If all those who work foreign capital in India were to retire leaving the dividends to reach them in a foreign country as they mature the position of India would be hopeless. Or further if they decided to withdraw all that capital the position even may be worse.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATION.

A HUGE ECONOMIC WASTE.

ACHARYA RAY ON PRESENT INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

In the course of his presidential address at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference held on the 29th ulto. Acharya P. C. Ray uttered a grave note of warning about the unsoundness of the present educational scheme in Bengal. To show that the system is a huge economic waste, Dr. P. C. Ray observed: The first thing that strikes me is that of the 15,000 matriculates supplied by the 900 schools of Bengal, about 9,000 join the University of whom only 500 pass the M.A. Examination, of which number again not more than 50 are absorbed in the profession of higher teaching. The rest 450 have to shift for themselves, either as office clerks, or as school masters on an average salary not exceeding often Rs. 50 per month. Now, I put the question: Was it necessary to enroll 9000 students in the intermediate classes to recruit these 50 men? The answer is obvious. The rest 8950 students supply no doubt the contingent of lawyers, doctors, and engineers, but the professions are already overcrowded and filling up their gaps does not in any way justify the appalling number of admissions. If our school training were more efficient, more adapted to fit us for a career there would hardly be any need for hustling 9000 students into I.A. and I.Sc. classes. Probably I would not be far wrong when I say that if 10 per cent. i.e., 900 joined the University instead, as is the case in England, our recruitment for higher services and the professions would not in the least suffer. Thus an annual saving of 8100 x 30 x 12 eq. Rs. 29,16000 would be effected without any one being loser. This money which works out at Rs. 360 per head of student could be better utilised in developing trade, business or agriculture, and I have no doubt, it would go a greater way in establishing our youngmen in life and increasing national wealth. John Chinaman plies his furniture trade or shoe factory without having matriculated and our friends from Marwar, without any education to speak of, begin life with a capital of often no more than ten rupees. A capital of Rs. 360 a year is not inconsiderable, provided one knows the trade and has the capacity for hard work. He who enquires, knows to his surprise that the ordinary shop-keeper earns four times more than an average clerk, only he has to do it by the sweat of his brows. The dignity of labour is certainly no less dignified than the creditor's harassment. The whole difficulty with our youngmen has been their want of appreciation of what constitutes real dignity. That manual labour is an essential of human life and that the brain power has in the past been over estimated (a clerk's equipment can hardly be called "brain power") and that neither the one nor the other alone can stond the strife of Nature, have just begun to be realised anew in these days. Whilst progressive nations are trying their best to adjust these differences, with us the most elementary problems of national economics remain yet unattacked, and the present educative system of Bengal stands as a living reproach. Our own share in this heedless transaction has not been small. We have failed to raise our voice against a system because it feeds us. If the state has not been really generous in giving requisite help to the educational policy of Bengal, we on our part either have not ceased to make a business proposition of it.

DOES NOT MAKE FOR MANLINESS.

I confess that in a province where education gives a sort of social distinction, this economic waste about which I have spoken from almost all platforms, could hardly be prevented so quickly. But my contention is that even at that are we chastely performing our part? Are we making men of our youths? Are we after all giving them any more than the answers to few hundred probable questions? Have we really and sincerely striven to develop in them the power of thinking, self-help and self-reliance? Let us be honest. Is there not a surfeit of lectures and tutorials whilst our young men continue to be no better than dunces? Within the last few years an evil of portentious dimensions has been allowed to crop up, and the too early bifurcation of the course of studies is to a great extent responsible for it. Under the old regulation elementary Chemistry and Physics were included in the F.A. Curriculum but in the new I.A. course, science has been perpetually banished. We have now the strange spectacle of first class M.A.'s who are as innocent of the knowledge of the composition of water or of the properties of the mysterious electric "fluid" as a new born babe, and all this in the third decade of the 20th century! Then again, the relegating of geography and history to the back seat has been productive of disastrous consequences. A youngman who claims to have culture and who is at his wit's end if he is asked to locate Angora or Bolivia, or even Madura or who has probably never heard of Kossuth or Kosciusko, or has at least vague ideas of Washington, Garibaldi or Lincoln, is a pitiable creature however high sounding a degree he may boast of. An average graduate of our University betrays lamentable ignorance of many essential subjects which an English lad of 12 or 14 learns by the fire-side. If you complain to my graduate friend about his lamentable deficiency in intellectual equipments, he simply retorts by saying: "But Sir, it was not in any of our prescribed text books." The knowledge that counts after all can seldom be gathered from the few prescribed text-books. It is for the teacher to create a love of study in his pupil. Even text-books have ceased to be regularly gone through—various mischievous substitutes find favour now a days in the shape of "aids," digests," "compendiums" and shall I also add, "tips." Above all, the pernicious custom has been allowed to grow up of dictating notes to be committed to memory. It is a custom which curseth him that gives and him that takes.

TEACHING THROUGH FOREIGN TONGUE.

There must then be something very wrong and rotten in the state of Denmark. Probably the first thing that strikes me is the most ridiculous attempt to teach through a foreign tongue. If half the teachable period of life is spent in acquiring a language, when shall we learn facts? I do not for a moment suggest that any one's education can now-a-days be complete without the means of reading and understanding one or two foreign languages. But that must be so with specialists. The every day knowledge of the facts of life and science could be easily imparted through the vernacular, and even for a specialist often no more than the working knowledge of a foreign tongue is necessary. A colleague of mine who did not devote more than 100 serious hours to the study of a foreign language, can usefully read, write and understand it. Most educated Germans, besides their own language, can read and write at least two other, and yet they find their own tongue most suitable for using as a vehicle of instruction. There is a sort of slavishness in this choice of the English language as our medium, and a regrettable desire to appear smart in it. The success is cheap and its influence, therefore, hardly of any real consequence. We have thus developed a method of 'Varsity teaching least conducive to the development of original ideas. The absorption of fundamentals which is the chief and perhaps the only function of University teaching is, therefore, seldom satisfactorily achieved as it would be if the ideas were interpreted and imparted in our mother tongue. There is in consequence found in our youngmen a sort of ill-digested learning the handling of which is neither useful nor pleasing. Instead of encouraging discussions, precluded partly no doubt by reason of the vastness of the classes, we dole out the thoughts of others to our boys without pausing to find out if we are appealing to deaf ears. Then there is the contact with the inner intellectual working of the professor which is wanting—a factor of the greatest importance in the intellectual development of a race or a nation.

GURUKULA (KANGRI)

SILVER JUBILEE DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Bishambar Nath, Governor, Gurukula, Kangri, writes:—

The Gurukula University (Hardwar) will celebrate its silver jubilee in March 1927, having completed 25 years of its useful existence. It is a truly national university and it has ever been its aim to infuse in the students a sense of the glorious past and the future possibilities of India. It lays special emphasis on Brahmacharya, the secret of the greatness of our ancient sages. It provides for the students a wholesome atmosphere, physical, intellectual and spiritual. Living and moving in such a healthy environment, away from the din and the dirt of cities, they grow up to be fit citizens and prove an asset to their country. The medium of instruction being Hindi, students come to possess a thorough grasp of the subjects they stddy. This university provides special scope for the study of ancient Indian History and Vedic literature. It turns out every year an inspired band of graduates, most of whom dedicate their life to the cause of humanity and the service of the motherland. Such an institution deserves generous support from all who are interested in national education and national awakening. The unprecedented floods of the year before last have caused very serious damage to the institution and necessitated a change of site. Moreover, it is intended to secure a reserve fund of ten lakhs in connection with the jubilee celebrations in order to set this unique institution on a permanent footing. Deputations are being sent all over India to collect subscriptions. Principal Ram Dev is going to Calcutta. Professor Satya Ketu and Kopal Das are going to C.P. Professor Dharma Dutta and Devraj Sethiji are leaving for Behar and Orissa. Professors Vishwanath and Satya Vrat are proceeding to Sindh and Baluchistan. Several other deputations are also being arranged. I earnestly appeal to all who have the welfare of India at heart to respond the call in a most generous way and give practical proof of their sympathy with the aims and methods of the Gurukula University.

"EDUCATION AND KARNATAK MUSLIMS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd instant, Mr. S. N. Ahmed of Ranebennur has done a real service in the cause of education of Muslim boys in the Karnatak. He has brought to the knowledge of the public and the Government a real and long standing grievance of the Muslim boys in the Karnatak. It is a most deplorable and melancholy fact that many Muslim boys have to discontinue their secondary education simply for want of an Anglo-Urdu School.

This want is keenly felt in our district. There are here a sufficient number of Urdu primary schools but many of the boys that come out of the schools every year, have either to give up their secondary education for want of an Anglo-Urdu School or to join one of the three High Schools where the medium of instruction is Kanarese or Marathi perforce. Such being the case, no substantial progress is made among the Muslim boys in their secondary education. Some two months ago the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, the Minister in charge of Education, had been here and the Muslims of this place did not fail to bring to his notice this fact and requested him for the establishment of one Anglo-Urdu Middle school at least. He realised the necessity of having one such school here and promised to do his level best in the matter. So, I suggest that if the Government is not in a position to establish Anglo-Urdu schools in each and every district in the Karnatak for want of funds let it try to establish at least Anglo-Urdu Middle schools in each district. If this is done, I think, much of our difficulty will be solved and there will be no room for complaint.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. INAMDAR.

Bijapur, Sept. 5.

B. SC. DEGREE FOR DAIRYING.

England's youngest University, which became fully constituted on August 4, when the Reading University Act received the Royal Assent, signalises its new status by establishing, among others, a degree of Bachelor of Science (Dairying). This is believed to be the only degree of its kind in the British Empire.

The degree crowns the work of the British pioneers of dairy research work, who endeavoured by the foundation of the British Dairy Institute in Reading many years ago to place British dairying on a sound and scientific basis, equal to that of nations considered to be pre-eminent in this branch of knowledge.

KARWAR NOTES

A SCHOOL BOARD MUDDLE

(From our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Sept. 10.

The inaugural meeting of the new School Board which took place during last week did not end without somewhat sensational developments. Mr. Gopi who had convened the meeting in his capacity as the President of the 'local authority' concerned (i.e. the District Local Board in this case) presided and conducted the election of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board. Mr. G.A. Hattyangdi was elected to be Chairman by 7 votes against Mr. K.R. Haldipurkar's 5. In the election to the Vice-chairmanship there was a tie between Mr. S.H. Naik of Honavar and Mr. R.G. Yaji of Kumta, each getting 6 votes, of whom the latter was declared elected with the casting vote of Mr. Gopi as Chairman of the day's meeting. This step, he declared to be in accordance with 'the law.' Although it constituted in fact an unwarranted interference on the part of a non-member of the School Board in the decision of that body, the act was unfortunately not challenged on the spot; and the Board with Mr. Hattyangdi in the chair disposed of some items on the agenda and then adjourned for the day.

On the following day (the 2nd inst.) however, before the meeting proceeded with its work, three of the members questioned the constitutional nature of the whole of the previous day's proceedings, and denied consequently the competence of the meeting to proceed further with its work. They challenged not only the use of the casting vote by the convener of the initial meeting of the Board, but questioned the legality of the action of the convener in presiding at either of the two elections, instead of first directing the Board to elect from among its members a Chairman to conduct the body's preliminary business on the agenda—viz: the electing of its permanent Chairman,—and then retiring from the meeting after the Board began to function under the former's chairmanship.

The Chairman (Mr. Hattyangdi) overruled the objection and asked Mr. Haldipurkar to move a particular resolution entrusted to him the previous day. But the latter said that he could not honestly participate in the proceedings of a body not lawfully constituted like theirs, and then left the meeting followed by three others (viz., Messrs. S.H. Naik, Badri and Chinchankar the Depressed Class member.) Though a majority of the members were left, they took themselves completely at ease and the business was suspended for about an hour and a half. On the earnest intervention of the Rev. Mr. Philippose, one of the remaining members, however, the seceders were induced at last to rejoin the meeting if only under protest,—which they did on the distinct understanding that their protest handed by them in writing should be recorded, that a reference be made to Government on behalf of the Board on the disputed points, and that they reserved to themselves the right of questioning the validity of the previous day's proceedings before a court of law, if need be.

It appears that the defective wording of the legislation pertaining to these Boards is largely to blame for the hitch. If the protestants will go to law—as they seem likely to do,—the court's decision will be awaited with genuine interest for in this case, unlike the recent case at Belgaum, an important point of law and constitutional procedure, rather than factious rivary, is involved.

A CRUEL WRONG RIGHTED.

The meeting then proceeded with its agenda which was principally of a routine nature, except for one item. It referred to the schooling of girls born out of wedlock,—a subject to which attention had been so timely drawn in your columns (on the 27th ultimo.) The Board unanimously lifted the ban which lay against these girls attending girls' schools, and resolved to discourage their joining boys' schools, except where there was no girls' school meeting their needs (as of language.) Thus so far as this District is concerned, a cruel senseless anomaly of our educational system has been removed.

AHALYABAI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Reading Room, the anniversary of the death of Devi Ahalyabai, the saintly old queen of Indore, was publicly celebrated for the first time in these parts. The organisers of the function, and particularly, Syt. Ganesh Savant, the principal speaker of the evening, deserve to be congratulated on their bright idea so neatly carried out at a very short notice.

CONDITIONS OF UNITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

ment was arrived at to any, and eventually the conversations were dropped as Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and others did not agree to the publication of all the conditions. When at Mahasu taking a few days' rest, I was asked by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the telephono to spare time for a final talk with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the afternoon of the 4th September just before leaving Simla. I agreed and met Malaviya in the Assembly buildings at 2 p.m. He then dictated the terms now published to a friend.

"I told Pandit Malaviya that he knew my opinion that the conditions for acceptance of office must be clearly laid down and pointed out to him the impossibility of a general revision of the lists of the candidates at that stage. Thereupon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu suggested that I might consult some of the leading Congressmen on Pandit Malaviya's suggestions to which I agreed. Accordingly I sent the following telegram to a number of friends in U. P., Bengal, C. P. Bombay, Maharashtra and Madras and promised to let Pandit Malaviya know their replies.

CIRCULAR TELEGRAM.

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya offers the following terms of compromise. Provincial Legislature: Firstly, no acceptance of office, unless the Bengal detenues are released or tried and such other conditions fulfilled as a Joint Committee of nine, consisting of four Swarajists, four Responsivists and the Congress President may determine; secondly, the adoption of a policy of discriminate obstruction; thirdly, the same Joint Committee to review the list of candidates already nominated; fourthly, liberty to vote on communal questions, unless members of both the communities agree; fifthly, all candidates to be put up as Congress candidates.

Central Legislature: The policy of discriminate obstruction and throwing out the budget demand, relating to the Executive Council as protest against no response to the national demand. Pandit Malaviya also considers an agreement possible to throw out the Finance Bill, where the interests of the country do not suffer. Please wire your independent opinion to Hotel Metropole, Agra by eighth latest. I reserve my opinion till your reply. Please consider the bearing of these negotiations on our relations with the Mussalmans and the advisability of entertaining these proposals at this stage without prejudice to our election campaign."

PANDIT MOTILAL AT LUCKNOW.

KAKORI UNDER-TRIAL HUNGER STRIKERS.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed this evening a crowded public meeting in the Sanga Froshad Memorial Hall. Pandit Bal Mukand Bajpai presided. Pandit Nehru in the course of a long speech explained the Swarajist programme and answered his critics.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting with regard to the Kakori underthial hunger strikers: "This meeting of the citizens of Lucknow expresses its sympathy with the Kakori undertrial prisoners on their hunger strike and condemns the attitude of the U.P. Government which has compelled them to resort to this extreme step and further condemns the policy of Government in keeping the public in the dark with regard to the real condition of the hunger strikers."—A.P.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S TOUR CANCELLED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Owing to urgent engagements Pandit Motilal Nehru has cancelled the rest of his present tour.—A.P.

HINDU ENDOWMENT BILL:

CLAUSES RELATING TO FINANCES PASSED.

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Resuming the consideration of the Hindu Religious Endowments Re-enacting Bill, the Madras Legislative Council discussed to-day the amendments to clauses relating to the finances of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The Bill provides that all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the legal proceedings in respect of any religious endowments to which the board or committee is a party shall be payable out of the funds of such endowment, that every mutt and temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the board a contribution not exceeding one and a half per cent. of its income and that the demands of payments made by the board or committee shall receive the force of a decree of the court with the lapse of a period of three months. The opposition objected to these provisions characterising them as mere looting of Hindu temples. All amendments were lost and the original clauses were carried without division.—A.P.

ELECTION MEETING IN MADRAS.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following notice on Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. O. Thanicachalam Chetty: "In furtherence of the notice already issued an intimation is now given that no election meeting or procession be permitted in any public street or thoroughfare without special permission in writing to be obtained beforehand from the Deputy Commissioner of the range".—A.P.

The Punjab Government Gazette states that an Investigation Board has been set up in Lahore to investigate into certain elections to the Central Gurudwara Board.—F. P. I.

A Bangalore message of the 16th instant states:—As a sequel to the recent strike in Bangalore Mills, a Bangalore Textile Labour Union has been formed, with membership of over two thousand.—F. P. I.

EUROPEAN-PARSI TEAMS.

Last Row Standing (left to right):—G. Aste, Graham, Gregson Ellis, Hudson, Cullen, A.D.C. to Sir Leslie Wilson, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, Colah, Damania, F. E. Kapadia.

Middle Row (left to right):—W. Roach, (Scorer). K. R. Swami, (Empire), Cocks, Contractor, P. H. Daruwala, Elavia, B. E. Kapadia, Jamsetji, C. M. Ali (Umpire).

Front Row (Sitting left to right):—Vajifdar, West, D. K. Kapadia, A. L. Hosie, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Col. Mistry, Phillips, S. N. Gandhi, Lt. Howlett.

AIR FLIGHT EXPERIENCES.

MR. COBHAM INTERVIEWED.

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Interviewed, Mr. Cobham said that on leaving Penang on 8th September he ran into terrific rainstorms hundred miles north and was twice forced to alight on the same bay near Puket. On the 9th he arrived at Victoria Point and the bad weather continued. On the 10th he left for Rangoon. After sixty miles' flight he returned to Victoria Point fighting with rainstorms. He was held up at Victoria Point by bad weather, the worst storm ever experienced. Notwithstanding experience of such weather, he thought that the airline was practicable if properly organised. For this part of journey big flying boats equipped with wireless should be used—numerous creeks on the way being utilised as likely stopping places. Such experience of extremely bad weather were valuable as he would have to make a report to the Air Ministry. A large crowd cheered Mr. Cobham on his arrival. The Governor's message was conveyed to the airman. He intends leaving for Calcutta on the 16th instant.

Mr. Cobham was specially invited to the Excelsior Theatre this evening by the management and was garlanded. The House gave him an ovation. The airman thanking the management for the reception described the cause of his delay in arriving at Rangoon.—A.P.

BENGAL MUSLIMS & COMING ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Sept 16.

After a heated debate, lasting for more than four hours, the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee resolved, last night, that Muslims should not stand for the forthcoming elections either on the Congress or the Swarajist ticket.

The Committee will consider this evening whether the Khilafat Committee should support candidates from the Independent Muslim Party and advise Muslims to stand on that Party ticket.—Free Press

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Martyrs to backache!

Are you one of these? Does day after day drag by, and your backache never cease? Are you distressed also by inflamed and rheumatic limbs, pains in the head and across the shoulders, dropsical swellings and urinary troubles? No wonder, then, that you feel weak and ill by day, and too worn out to sleep when night-time comes.

Look to your kidneys! Backache is frequently kidney-ache, Nature's warning of serious kidney weakness. Other warnings follow all too quickly; headaches, dizzy spells, depression, bladder weakness, gravel, and the swellings of dropsy.

Don't give way to worrying; use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine has restored health to thousands; it should not fail in your case. Doan's Pills strengthen weak kidneys and also *prevent* kidney trouble. You will find an occasional course of Doan's Pills a reliable precaution.

EAST AND WEST.

BRITISH MINING CRISIS.

THE "RUSH" BACK TO SLAVERY.

THE TANGIER BARGAIN

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Orthodox Press, the supposed organ of Public Opinion, but really the unblushing champion of one or two small classes, talks with glee of the movement back to work by the miners. In so doing, it refers of course to a return to work against the advice of the national leaders, by men tired of the hardships of the struggle and prepared to accept the local assurances of the mineowners. As a national movement the miners are firm against accepting terms, even favourable (at the moment) to the men, on a basis of settlement district by district. The only way the miner has become a force in the settlement of the conditions of his own employment, has been by moving nationally. The counties with greater historical record, both technically and as trade-union fighters, back up the economically or temperamentally weaker counties, like Notts, Warwick, Staffs, and Leicester. If these and other similar districts revert to county bargaining the national organisation will not only be unable to keep up a standard of life for the weaker fields but will itself be destroyed.

LOCAL PERSUASIONS.

Hence the masters, unable to bring the national opposition to reduced wages (with or without increased hours) to a surrender, have hit on the lan of pretending to give way locally, or to compromise locally, and invite the return of the men without consultation with the national organisation. On the news of some defections in response to this manoeuvre the Miners Federation has proceeded to a counter agitation, and Mr. A. J. Cook performed a perfect miracle in calling out a whole crowd of men who z had gone "in". The policy of persistency was, however, relied on by the employers association to again bring about an erosion of the miners' unity. A few men have gone back and this has been headlined by the Press with all the factitious propaganda of the advertising expert. "Growing Tide of Returning Miners"; "Great Rush to the Midland Mines"; "29 Pits Opened"; these are samples of the big-line fakes that are supposed to help the blacklegs to make up what he calls his mind, and to back the other forces of persuasion. Anti-Labour reports of Sunday last from Mansfield (Notts), Stoke (Staffs.), Nottingham and Chesterfield (Derbyshire), stated respectively that 5,500 miners were returning on Monday, that 7,000 or 8000 were at work in N. Staffs., that 40 out of 46 pits are working in Notts, and that more than 23,000 (or over 50 p.c.) had broken away from the national movement in Derbyshire.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.

On reading Tuesday's papers this was seen to have been reduced to a grand total of 23,300. The previous days' reputed figures were nearer 80,000. So evidently the propagandists had received a jolt of some sort. The news from Derby was "particularly sad". It would seem that 20,000 of the 45,000 members of the union in Derbyshire had signed on to resume work on Monday. The men understood that they went back with no other stipulation than a half-hour's increased time per shift, without reduction of pay. On Sunday they were informed that they would be subjected to a reduction of 10 p.c. in wages additionally. Less than 5,000 resumed work on these terms. There was a further poor return to work at the afternoon shift, and a "tense situation had arisen." In Notts, too, "the return to work was disappointing" Out of 8,000 who signed on only 2700 went to work.

FAITH IN MR. COOK.

Nevertheless the "Daily Express" apparently would not stop the propaganda engine, once it had got up steam; and it came out with red ink "repudiations" of Mr. Cook, and picture of twelve miners returning from (not to) work in Nottinghamshire. On Wednesday the "Daily Telegraph" asserted there were "28,000 in the pits yesterday, representing an increase of over 8,000. But the "Star" on Wednesday evening spoke of "Disappointed Coalowners". And here we get "explanation" of the very evident triumph of the hated leader Mr. Cook, whom these gentry generally subject to insulting and contemptuous badinage. When he gets the better of their glib prophecies of repudiation and easily defeat the same critics suggest his suppression or prosecution. The explanation they give for their failure to produce a landslide in the miners' organisation is as follows.

"Picketing, a certain amount of intimidation, and a certain surviving faith in the word of Mr. A. J. Cook, who has spoken cryptically of an early peace at the pits - all these are preventing the return to work at the pits in the Midlands, as the Owners hoped when they offered a 7 1|2 hour day at April rates of pay."

COOK NOT A LIAR.

"The Star" proceeded to admit that "the new aspects of events in the Mansfield area are : (1) That the apparent split in the Miners' Federation is not likely to widen, and (2) that there may be something in Mr. Cook's hints. Four officials of the Federation held a long meeting in London yesterday, and are meeting again What they propose or what they have decided is not known but Mr. Cook has hinted that a full meeting of the Executive may be called."

This admission that Mr. Cook in informing his members that a national development would soon take place, is not a liar, or bluffer, but that "there may be something" in it, is very suggestive.

Nevertheless, for several days past the coalowners' henchmen have been pressing for greater show of police force in the Midland area, with efforts to bribe the men into coming back under advantageous local terms. At first Mr. Baldwin had assumed an attitude of unwillingness, but "at last" he has reluctantly fallen in line and additional forces (with additional interference among the pickets) have been provided. Parliament will also be asked next Monday to renew the "Emergency Regulations" of the Great Strike.

This morning the "Daily Telegraph" reports: "As the result of the prompt measures taken by the police the 'disorder and intimidation in the Midland areas' were not repeated yesterday. As a consequence there was a considerable increase in the number of men returning to the pits and it was estimated that they totalled over 40,000."

STILL A POWER.

This journal admits that among the real causes of the Nottinghamshire miners deciding not to go back to work was the personal influence of Mr. A.J. Cook. Mr. Cook had to leave for Yorkshire owing to reports of some miners in that strong county proposing to come to local terms. The "Daily Telegraph" says: "No sooner had Mr. Cook left Mansfield than excitement subsided, embitterment ceased, and large numbers of additional men went to work." (i.e. 608 more miners.)

In Warwick 127, Cannock 168 and Leicester 50 more men applied for work.

POVERTY OF THE INDUSTRY.

Even supposing (and the estimate is again likely to be belied by later news) that 40,000 miners are working, this number out of a million mine workers is not a collapse of the British miners' struggle against reduced pay and increased hours.

At the moment when the coalowners are declaring that the industry is so unprofitable that they must reduce wages and increase working time, the estate of a "mining engineer" has been admitted to probate at the sum of £812,170. The death duties on this will yield the sum of about a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

PRESENTING TANGIER TO SPAIN.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in its issue of Monday last:

British circles maintain even more than their usual reticence concerning both the Spanish proposals submitted to our Ambassador in Madrid and the possible comments of M. Briand to our Charge d' Affair's in Paris It is stated, however, with marked emphasis that there can be no link between Spain's request for a fundamental change in the status of Tangier and the Geneva proceedings connected with Girmany's hoped-for admission. This attitude had been duly forecast in those columns on Saturday, where the first intimation of the Spanish Government's series of demarches also appeared.

So far as the keenness of Madrid's desire for an exclusive or predominant position at Tangier is concerned that is obviously a matter to which the British Government could not in any event have returned a hasty answer. It would require careful consideration by the Admiralty, the military and aerial experts of the Committee of Imperial Defence and by the Cabinet as a whole. Moreover, it would necessitate negotiations of a possibly protracted character between the four principal Mediterranean Powers Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain as well as the United States, Holland Belgium, and Portugal.

Finally, if the question of a League Mandate were to be raised, the League Council would have to be called in at a later stage. But France has already allowed it to be known that she would in any case oppose a solution by League Mandate.

OLD TURKEY.

The following contribution is from the pen of Mr. Alfred Buehl, State Highway Camp, Erie, Michigan who writes in "adventure" magazine of archers and archery. Speaking of various kinds of release used by different nations, he says there was one used by Turkish soldiers and apparently inherited by them from the professional soldiers of the Byzantine empire. In this form of release the string was drawn without bending the fingers. The arrow lay across the first three fingers, and was held by a silver or agate ring on the thumb which was held tightly pressed against the base of the forefinger and the release accomplished by spreading the thumb and fingers. "According to Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey who has made a study of the subject, this release gives an increased range of many yards in flight contests. According to the same authority the ranges obtained with the Turkish bow, with flight arrows (not war arrows), are indeed remarkable. He compares a verified record in London of 482 yards with records from contests in Constantinople marked by monuments on the archery grounds, of from 625 to 800 yards. The Turkish bow was a very complicated affair. It had a wood core of three pieces with a strip of horn on the inside, and the outside built up of small pieces of screw held together by a flexible glue and then covered with a thin piece of leather or cherry bark. The string was of 60 strands of silk with sinew loops at the end. The bow itself was reflex, that is, when unstrung it bent into a nearly complete circle in the reverse direction. The war bow had a pull as great as 160lbs., although the usual pull was 118 lbs for what he calls the light bow.

"The English long-bow shot a heavier arrow, with an extreme range of less than 400 yards (usually 300) but was far easier and cheaper to make and probably had a great hitting power at close ranges. Patritius an early writer on military affairs, says of it: "An English arrow with a little wax put on its head will pass through any ordinary corselet or cuirass!"

"SONGS OF THE CRAFTS": THE ENGINEER.

(By Jed Olsen.)

Wherever there's a river and a road that seeks to cross it,
You'll find me very much upon the stage
When they want to work a miracle and need a man to boss it,
And yet results, it's always me they page.
In Russia or Arabia or any place there may be a .....
Rambunctious bit of nature that they aim to rope and brand,
In Ecuador, Mongolia, Siam or Anatolia,
Yours truly 's there to take the job in hand. .....
I've sweated down in Senegal, nigh eaten up with fever,
To bridge a stream three quarters crocodile.
I've swallowed sand and sunstroke that the turbaned True Believer
Might troll down Bagdad way in Pullman style.
I've met the chilling scrutiny of Pathans bent on mutiny, ...
And bluffed 'em with a cuss word and a grim.
I've diced with swift demises in a dozen different guises,
And, up-to-date, I've had the luck to win. ....
And when I'm through it's usually some one else who gets the glory,
And usually it's me who gets the blame,
And I hardly know what keeps me in a tropic crematory,
Unless it's just the fun that's in the game.
But as long as men still go where dizzy trails break off to nowhere,
As long as deserts wait some Moses, wand,
In Iraq or Albania, Thibet Peru Tasmania
I'll be somewhere on the job way out beyond.

(From "Top Notch Magazine").

Hon'ble Syed Mahomed Badsha Sahib, Member, Council of State, has been elected President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League. Vice-Presidents and other office-bearers have also been elected.

In the case in which the Secretary and the Manager of the Royal Sports Club, Madras were charged with cheating in respect of money entrusted to them by certain members of the club for betting on horses at Kolhapur Races the magistrate found them guilty and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

A message from Larkana of the 16th instant says:—A Muslim Zamindar has filed a civil suit against the President and General Secretary of the Sind Mahomedan Association for a declaration that their Association is not a representative body of all Muslims of Sind, and for an injunction against all the members not to collect money as such, and not to give addresses to officials.

Sir Puttanna Chetty presided and several state officials were present at a meeting of labourers convened for the purpose of organising themselves into a definite unit and formulate their demands in a constitutional manner when speeches expressing public sympathy with the movement were made.

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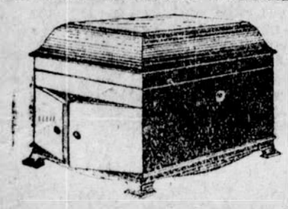

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PREVENTION OF HAWKING OF MEAT.

PROTEST AGAINST JUBBULPORE MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

A very large gathering of the citizens of Jubbulpore was held on 12th instant, in the Anjuman Islamia Boarding compound. The following resolutions were unanimously passed after being duly proposed and seconded.

"This meeting resolves that the decision of a special meeting of the General Municipal Committee, dated 21st August, under Resolution 23.B, regarding prevention of hawking of meat is quite against the interest of a very large section of the Jubbulpore public and it will lead to an unnecessary hardship on them, especially on the women folk and aged persons and that the alleged sanitary consideration can be equally applied to the hawking of sweetmeat, raw fruits and fish, etc. Besides this system has not been stopped in other Municipalities nor was it the wish of the Municipality concerned as it would appear from its original suggestion. It would further create troubles to the doctors who supervise the articles of diet. Similar difficulties will be created for restaurants, messes and hotels nothing to say of the loss and detriment to the dealers."

"This meeting emphatically points out that such an important resolution which very closely concerns 90 per cent. of the local public was passed when some of the members had left the hall and then too by a thin majority of only one vote."

"That a select committee be appointed to deal with the matter with the authorities concerned."

FIRING ON A MOB.

POLICE OFFICER REVERTED.

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

As a result of the protracted inquiry into the Binny Mill strike firing incident wherein Mr. Searle, Police Officer opened fire to disperse the mob of excited labourers on the 20th July, the Government of Mysore have issued a press communique. While admitting the extenuating circumstances, Government consider that the order to fire was vague and indefinite, that firing over the head of the crowd was wrong and the ammunition used was not permissible. In view of these irregularities resulting in serious casualties, Government have ordered the reversion of Mr. Searle from the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police to that of Inspector.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTY.

TARIFF BOARD AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

In the afternoon the Tariff Board examined Mr. J. V. Desai, Bar-at-Law. He said that he was the legal adviser to about 20 mills in Ahmedabad and had assisted in the formation and creation of about a dozen mills. From his experience extending over nearly 35 years he could say that the mills that had changed hands or gone into liquidation were inefficiently managed and insufficiently financed. He advocated the amendment of the company law for preventing defalcation on the part of Agents to the extent of crores of rupees He gave the detailed history of several mills in support of his evidence.

Mr. G. I. Patel on behalf of the weaving sheds demanded the abolition of the present 5 per cent. import duty on yarns of finer counts.—A. P.

YEOTMAL RAPE CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

YEOTMAL, Sept. 15.

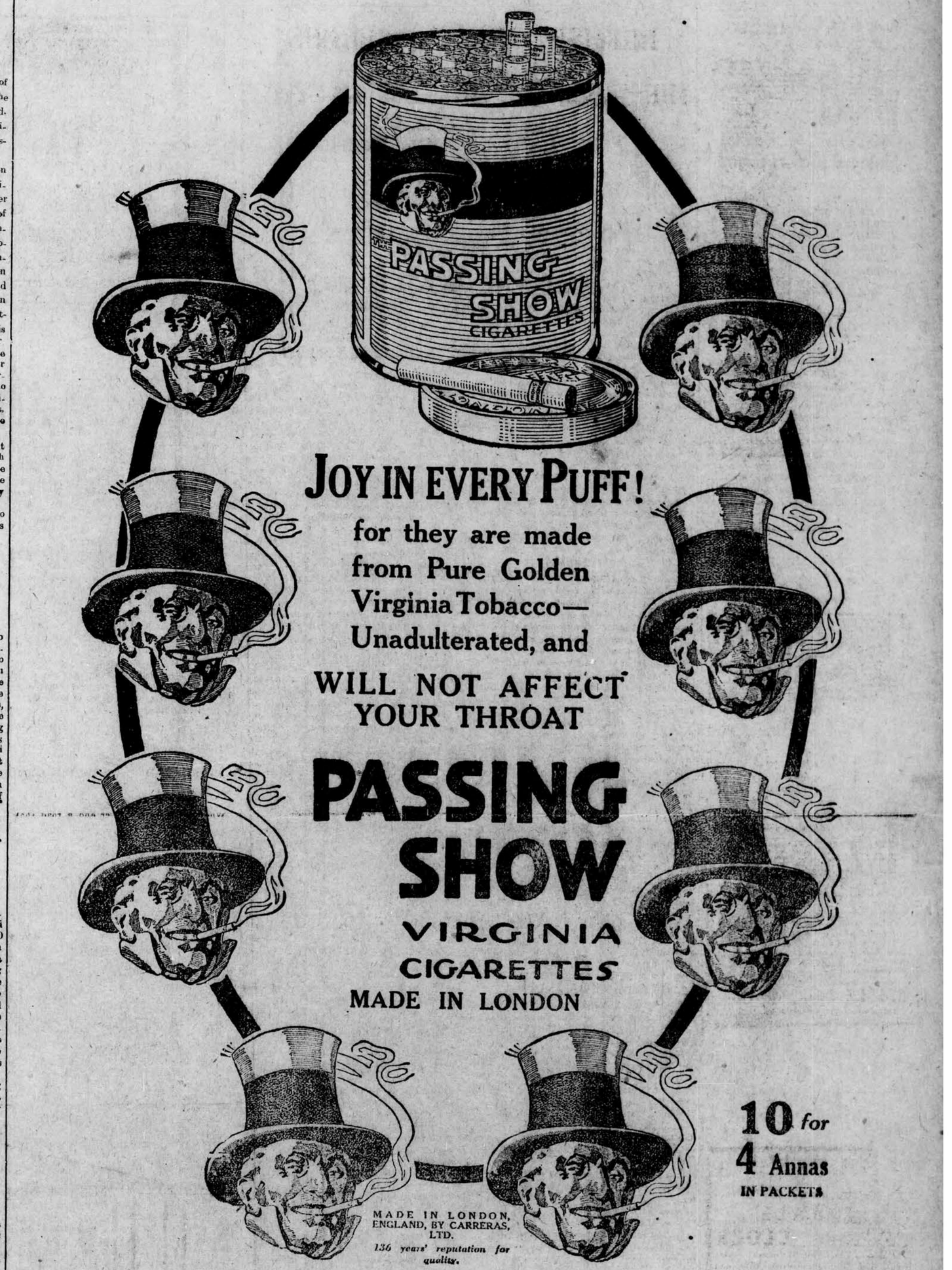
The case in which three Mahomedans were charged yesterday under Section 376 for having enticed away and committed rape upon a young Hindu married girl has been committed to the Court of Sessions.—A.P.

MOULANA MAZHARUDDIN'S TRIAL ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 15.

Mr. Lincoln, Deputy Commissioner being absent the case under 153A, against Moulana Mazharuddin Sahib, Editor "Alaman," was adjourned to the 18th. There was a considerable crowd of Muslims in the Court compound. Mir Ghulam Bhik Sahib Nairang, Secretary, Jamiat Tableghul Islam Hind, Nawab Mohd. Ismail Sahib, M.L.A., Barrister, Mirza Azazhussain Sahib, Advocate, Mr. Mohd. Siddik, Advocate, Moulvie Sahib Vakil, Bijnore were persent to defend the accused. Gentlemen from Bareilly Badaun Ambala Rewari and several others places had come to watch the proceedings of the case. This shows that the prosecution of a Muslim divine and editor on the charge of publishing a religious fatwa which had already been in circulation has caused considerable stir in the community. Several Muslim bodies have protested against the Government action. The Secretary of Jamiatulemai Hind has sent a telegram to the Viceroy. The Muslim organs also are condemning the prosecution as an undue interference in the religious matters. Prominent among those who came from outside were Moulana Abdul Majid Qadir of Badaun and Moulvie Syed Abdulhaye Sahib.—



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